

A SUMMARY OF LEGISLATION
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Prepared by the
Divisions of Research, Computer Information Systems
and Administration
of the
MISSOURI SENATE

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Reedy

SS/SB 1 - This act amends sections of law relating to county officials which were declared unconstitutional in *Byrd, et al. v. State of Missouri, et al.*

COMPENSATION FOR COUNTY CORONERS

This act provides that the salary of a coroner in a noncharter county may be set as a base schedule as provided by law subject to an increase up to \$14,000 upon the majority approval of the salary commission. (Sections 50.327 and 58.095)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 249 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), and CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022) and SCS/SB 1128 (2022), and are similar to HB 2438 (2022).

Additionally, under current law, when the office of the sheriff is vacant, the county coroner is authorized to perform all the duties of the sheriff, until another sheriff is appointed. This act provides that if the coroner becomes acting sheriff and the sheriff is no longer receiving the sheriff's salary, the coroner may be paid, in addition to the coroner's salary, the difference between the salaries of the sheriff and coroner so that the coroner receives the equivalent of the sheriff's salary while serving as acting sheriff. (Section 58.200)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), HCS/HB 249 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), SB 1085 (2022), and HB 2175 (2022).

BASE SALARY SCHEDULES FOR THIRD CLASS COUNTIES

This act provides that the salary commission of any third class county may amend the base salary schedules as provided by law for the computation of salaries for county officials to include assessed valuation factors in excess of \$300 million dollars; provided that the percentage of any adjustments shall be equal for all county officials in that county. (Section 50.327)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 249 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), and SB 704 (2022).

COUNTY AUDITORS

This act provides that, upon request, a county auditor in certain counties shall have access to and the ability to audit and examine claims of every kind and character for which a county officer has a fiduciary duty. (Section 55.160)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 249 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1363 (2024), and CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), and are substantially similar to SB 889 (2022) and SB 628 (2021).

BOONE COUNTY SHERIFF

Under current law, first and second class county sheriffs shall receive salaries equal to 80% of the compensation of associate circuit judges of the county. (Section 57.317)

This act excludes the sheriff in Boone County.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 249 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1363 (2024), and CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022).

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SALARIES OF COUNTY PUBLIC ADMINISTRATORS

Currently, if a public administrator of a second, third, or fourth class county or of the City of St. Louis elects to be placed on salary, the salary is determined by a schedule based on the average number of open letters in the two years preceding the term in which the salary is elected. This act provides that every public administrator who begins his or her term on or after January 1, 2024, shall be deemed to have elected to receive such salary. This act also provides that a letter of guardianship and a letter of conservatorship shall be counted as separate letters. Additionally, it shall be two letters if the public administrator is appointed by the court as both a guardian and a conservator to the same ward or protectee.

Furthermore, this act provides that upon majority approval by the salary commission, a public administrator may be paid according to the assessed valuation schedule set forth in the act. If the salary commission elects to pay a public administrator according to the assessed valuation schedule, the salary commission shall not elect to change at any future time to pay the public administrator according to the average number of open letters in lieu of paying them according to the assessed valuation schedule. (Section 473.742)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 249 (2025), SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), and SB 1088 (2022), and are substantially similar to HB 2450 (2022) and HB 2450 (2021), and are similar to SB 803 (2020).

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SB 2 - This act amends the sections of law which were declared unconstitutional in *Byrd, et al. v. State of Missouri, et al.*

PUBLISHING OF COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Sections 50.815, 50.820, 50.800, & 50.810)
This act changes the date counties shall prepare and publish their financial statements from the first Monday in March to June 30th of each year. Additionally, the county treasurer shall not pay the county commission until notice is received from the State Auditor that the county's financial statement has been published in a newspaper after the first day of July.

This act also requires second, third, and fourth class counties to produce and publish a county annual financial statement in the same manner as counties of the first classification. The financial statement shall include the name, office, and current gross annual salary of each elected or appointed county official.

The county clerk or other county officer preparing the financial statement shall provide an electronic copy of the data used to create the financial statement without charge to the newspaper requesting the data.

Finally, the newspaper publishing the financial statement shall charge and receive no more than its regular local classified advertising rate as published 30 days before the publication of the financial statement.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 119 (2025), SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025),

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SCS/HB 352 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1362 (2024), HB 2571 (2024), HS/HCS/SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), SB 845 (2022), and SB 1191 (2022), and are substantially similar to SB 1541 (2022) and HB 381 (2021).

COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO FILE (Section 105.145)

Under current law, any transportation development district having gross revenues of less than \$5,000 in a fiscal year for which an annual financial statement was not timely filed to the State Auditor is not subject to a fine.

This act provides that any political subdivision that has gross revenues of less than \$5,000 or that has not levied or collected sales or use taxes in the fiscal year for which the annual financial statement was not timely filed shall not be subject to a fine.

Additionally, if failure to timely submit the annual financial statement is the result of fraud or other illegal conduct by an employee or officer of the political subdivision, the political subdivision shall not be subject to a fine if the statement is filed within 30 days of discovery of the fraud or illegal conduct.

If the political subdivision has an outstanding balance for fines at the time it files its first annual financial statement after August 28, 2025, the Director of Revenue shall make a one-time downward adjustment to such outstanding balance in an amount that reduces the outstanding balance by no less than 90%. If the Director of Revenue determines a fine is uncollectable, the Director shall have the authority to make a one-time downward adjustment to any outstanding penalty.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 119 (2025), SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), SCS/HB 352 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1362 (2024), HB 2571 (2024), HS/HCS/SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), and SS/SCS/SB 724 (2022), and are substantially similar to HB 441 (2021), HB 826 (2021), and to provisions in SCS/SB 527 (2021).

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SCS/SB 3 - This act increases service fees charged by Department of Revenue fee offices for certain transactions.

The act also specifies that the Director of the Department of Revenue shall not award fee office contracts to entities affiliated in any manner, as defined in the act, with a current employee of the Department or with a former employee of the Department for the one-year period following the employee's termination of employment, and no person affiliated in any manner with an entity awarded a fee office contract shall be affiliated in any manner with a motor vehicle title service agent as prescribed by law.

Under the act, the Director may extend certain fee office contracts by up to 5 years.

This act is similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1775 (2024), SB 738 (2024), provisions in CCS/HCS/SB 47 (2023), provisions in HCS/HB 424 (2023), and SCS/SB 366 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

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SS#2/SB 4 - The act modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities.

SOLAR ENERGY GENERATION SYSTEMS AS TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY (Sections 137.010, 137.080, and 137.115)

This act provides that the definition of "tangible personal property" shall, for the purposes of property taxation, include solar panels, racking systems, inverters, and related solar equipment, components, materials, and supplies installed in connection with solar photovoltaic energy systems that were constructed and producing solar energy prior to August 9, 2022. (Section 137.010)

This act also creates a new subclass of tangible personal property that includes solar panels, racking systems, inverters, and related solar equipment, components, materials, and supplies installed in connection with solar photovoltaic energy systems that were constructed and producing solar energy prior to August 9, 2022, and provides that such subclass shall be assessed at five percent of its true value in money. (Sections 137.080 and 137.115)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 214 (2025), similar to SB 414 (2025), SB 1219 (2024), and to provisions in HCS/HB 1836 (2024).

COMPENSATION OF TRUSTEES OF COMMON SEWER DISTRICTS (Sections 204.300 and 204.610)

Trustees appointed by the governing body of certain counties may be paid reasonable compensation by the common sewer district for their services outside their duties as trustees. Monetary compensation of such trustees is described in the act. The act repeals certain provisions relating to the compensation schedule and expenses incurred by the trustees.

The trustees of a district with an eleven-member board and located in two counties shall receive no compensation for their services but may be reimbursed for expenses. Reimbursement of trustees of a ten-member board are described in the act.

Each trustee appointed or elected in the circuit court decree or amended decree of incorporation for a reorganized common sewer district may receive certain monetary compensation for their services as trustees as described in the act. The act repeals the provisions stating that such trustees shall receive no compensation for their services but may be compensated for reasonable expenses normally incurred in the performance of their duties.

These provisions are identical to HB 148 (2025), provisions in SB 214 (2025), similar to provisions in HB 1059 (2025), SB 5 (2025), SB 896 (2024), HB 2476 (2024), HCS/SB 155 (2023), and similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1746 (2024).

ASSESSMENTS TO TELECOMMUNICATION CORPORATIONS (Section 386.370)

Under the act, the total amount assessed by the Commission to public utilities shall not exceed .45%, instead of .315% as currently provided, of the total gross intrastate operating revenues of all public utilities, except telecommunications corporations. The total amount to be assessed to all telecommunications corporations, including interconnected voice over internet protocol service providers, shall not exceed .25% of the total gross intrastate operating revenue of all telecommunications corporations and interconnected voice over internet protocol service providers.

NATURAL GAS SAFETY STANDARDS (Section 386.572)

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The act repeals certain provisions relating to maximum penalties for violations of federally mandated natural gas safety standards and provides that the maximum penalties shall not exceed an amount as determined by the Secretary of Transportation of the United States.

This provision is identical to HB 141 (2025), HB 230 (2025), HB 1034 (2025), a provision in HB 1059 (2025), a provision in SB 143 (2025), SB 1470 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1746 (2024), HB 2660 (2024), SB 450 (2023), SB 953 (2022), SB 172 (2021), and HB 1054 (2021).

ENFORCEMENT OF COMMISSION POWERS (Section 386.600)

Under the act, an action against a public utility may be prosecuted for certain violations involving HVAC services and may be brought by the Attorney General. No filing or docket fee shall be required of the Attorney General.

This provision is similar to a provision in SB 491 (2025).

DUTIES OF THE OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC COUNSEL (Section 386.720)

Under the act, prior to the beginning of each fiscal year on or after July 1, 2026, the Public Counsel shall make an estimate of the expenses to be incurred by his or her office during such fiscal year reasonably attributable to the performance of his or her powers, duties, and functions, and shall separately estimate the amount of such expenses attributable to such duties for each group of public utilities as described in the act. Telephone and telegraph corporations shall be exempt from this provision.

The Public Counsel shall allocate to each group of public utilities the estimated expenses directly attributable to the regulation of each group of the public utilities as described in the act.

The Public Counsel shall render a statement of the assessment of each public utility on or before July 1st of each year and the amount so assessed to each public utility shall be paid by the utility to the Director of Revenue as described in the act. The total amount to be assessed shall not exceed .057%.

The State Treasurer shall credit such payment to a fund, known as "The Office of the Public Counsel Fund", or its successor fund. The Fund shall be used to pay expenditures incurred by the Public Counsel for the regulation of public utilities under the jurisdiction of the Public Service Commission. Any amount remaining in the Fund at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general revenue fund, but shall be applicable by appropriation of the General Assembly to the payment of the expenditures of the Public Counsel as described in the act.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 748 (2025).

THE FAIR COMPETITION LAW (Section 386.752, 386.754, 386.756, 386.760)

The act creates the "Fair Competition Law."

The act modifies certain provisions relating to HVAC services.

Any utility that engages a utility contractor that provides HVAC services shall develop a qualification process and make the process open to all contractors seeking to provide HVAC services. Such contractors shall be able to register on the utility's vendor registration site and be evaluated for bid opportunities.

After receiving information that provisions of the Fair Competition Law have been violated by any

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person or entity subject to the Commission's jurisdiction, the Commission's staff shall investigate and report any findings to the Commission. If the Commission finds that a violation occurred, the Commission may open a case to abate the violation and seek penalties. Any person informing the Commission of any such violation may intervene into the proceeding before the Commission. The person and any other interested person shall be provided a copy of the final disposition of the complaint, but not the work-product or attorney client privileged documents of the Commission's staff or General Counsel or the Attorney General.

The Commission shall not adopt any rule, tariff, order, or any other action that purports to allow violations of the Fair Competition Law.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 491 (2025).

ADVANCED METERS (Section 386.820)

Under the act, the Public Service Commission shall promulgate commercially reasonable rules governing the opt-out process using an advanced or hub meter for customers no later than June 30, 2026. As of July 1, 2026, a residential utility customer may communicate with the utility that the customer would like to opt-out of using an advanced meter or hub meter.

Within a commercially reasonable time after receiving a customer's request to remove an advanced meter from the customer's residence or business, a utility shall remove the advanced meter and replace it with a traditional meter. A utility may charge a one-time fee, not to exceed \$125, to remove the advanced meter and to provide a traditional meter. A utility may charge a monthly fee, not to exceed \$15, for the use of a traditional meter.

If a residential customer utilizes a traditional meter and desires to read his or her own meter, the customer shall report accurate electricity usage to the utility once per a billing cycle. A utility shall provide the customer with the detailed process to report meter readings as described in the act. At least once every 12 months, the utility shall obtain an actual meter reading of the customer's energy usage to verify the accuracy of readings reported. A representative of a utility may manually read the customer's meter once per a billing cycle and correct a reading as necessary. If the customer fails to report usage, inaccurately reports usage, or the utility does not receive the customer's usage report on time, the utility may manually read the customer's meter or charge the customer based on an estimate of prior energy use. The utility may charge the customer interest on any unpaid amount. Such interest rate shall be no greater than 5%. The Commission is authorized to approve charges to be assessed pursuant to an electrical corporation's rate schedule to be assessed on customers that intentionally report inaccurate electricity usage.

A utility shall not be liable for any injuries or other damages sustained by a customer or other individuals due to a customer's reading of the customer's energy usage unless such injuries or damages are caused by the willful misconduct or gross negligence of the utility.

TIME-OF-USE RATES (Section 386.1100)

If the Public Service Commission has ordered adoption of time-of-use rates on a mandatory basis for an electrical corporation's residential customers before the effective date of this provision, then within one year from the effective date of this provision, the Commission shall issue an order to allow mandated time-of-use rate customers to opt-out of participating in time-of-use rates and elect to participate in non-time-of-use rates. The transition to opt-out of time-of-use rates may occur in a general rate case or in

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a standalone tariff proceeding to allow for the transition to conclude no later than one year from the effective date of this provision.

HOT WEATHER RULE FOR UTILITIES (Section 393.108)

Under the act, it shall be prohibited for utilities to disconnect electric and gas service to residential customers for nonpayment of bills between June 1st to September 30th between 6 a.m. to 9 p.m. if the National Weather Service local forecast predicts for the following seventy-two hours, instead of twenty-four hours as currently provided, that the temperature shall rise between such times above 95 degrees Fahrenheit.

COLD WEATHER RULE FOR UTILITIES (Section 393.109)

Under the act, it shall be prohibited for utilities to disconnect gas and electric service to residential customers for nonpayment of bills between November 1st to March 31st between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. for the following seventy-two hours if the National Weather Service local forecast predicts that the temperature shall fall during such times below 32 degrees Fahrenheit.

AN ELECTRICAL CORPORATION'S SERVICE TARIFF (Section 393.130)

Under the act, an electrical corporation with more than 250,000 customers shall develop and submit to the Public Service Commission schedules to include its service tariff applicable to customers who are projected to have above an annual peak demand of 100 megawatts or more. The schedules should ensure such customers' rates will reflect a representative share of the costs incurred to serve the customers and prevent other customer classes' rates from reflecting any unjust or unreasonable costs arising from service to such customers.

Each electrical corporation with 250,000 or fewer customers as of January 1, 2025, shall develop and submit to the Commission such schedules applicable to customers who are reasonably projected to have above an annual peak demand of 50 megawatts or more. The Commission may order an electrical corporation to submit similar tariffs to reasonably ensure that rates of customers who are reasonably projected to have annual peak demands below the above-referenced levels will reflect the customer's representative share of certain costs.

AMOUNTS INCLUDED IN CONSTRUCTION WORK IN PROGRESS (Section 393.135)

The act provides that, subject to certain limitations, an electrical corporation may be permitted to include construction work in progress for any new natural gas-generating unit in rate base. The inclusion of construction work in progress shall be in lieu of any applicable allowance for funds used during construction that would have accrued after the effective date of new base rates reflecting inclusion of the construction work in progress in rate base. The Public Service Commission shall determine the amount of construction work in progress that may be included in rate base. The amount shall be limited by the estimated cost of the project and project expenditures made within the estimated construction period for such project.

Base rate recoveries arising from inclusion of construction work in progress in rate base are subject to refund, as described in the act.

These provisions shall expire on December 31, 2035, unless the Commission determines, after a hearing as described in the act, that good cause exists to extend these provisions through December 31, 2045. The secretary of the Commission shall notify the Revisor of Statutes when the conditions for the extension have been met.

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This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 186 (2025), and similar to a provision in SB 618 (2025), a provision in HB 92 (2025), a provision in HB 853 (2025), a provision in HB 963 (2025), a provision in SB 48 (2025), a provision in SB 214 (2025).

REDUCTION TO THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX RATES OF ELECTRICAL CORPORATIONS (Section 393.138)

If a reduction is made to the federal income tax rates of electrical corporations between January 20, 2025, and December 31, 2029, the Commission shall have one-time authority to adjust each electrical corporation's rates prospectively as described in the act. Beginning with the effective date of the federal corporate income tax reduction through the date the electrical corporation's rates are adjusted on a one-time basis, the Commission shall require electrical corporations to defer to a regulatory asset the financial impact of such federal act. The amounts deferred shall be included in the revenue requirement used to set the electrical corporation's rates.

The Commission may alternatively allow a deferral of such federal act's financial impacts to a regulatory asset starting with the effective date of the federal corporate income tax reduction through the effective date of new rates. The deferred amounts shall be included in the revenue requirement used to set the electrical corporation's rates in its subsequent general rate proceeding through an amortization over a period determined by the Commission.

TEST YEAR FOR RATE PROCEEDINGS FOR CERTAIN UTILITIES (Section 393.150)

Under the act, beginning July 1, 2026, the test year for rate proceedings, if requested by certain utilities, shall be a future year consisting of the first 12 full calendar months after the operation of law date for schedules stating new base rates filed by the utilities, unless the Public Service Commission makes a determination that using a future test year is detrimental to the public interest. The projected total rate base at the end of the future test year shall be used to establish new base rates. New base rates shall not go into effect before the 1st day of the future test year.

Certain public utilities that elect to utilize a future test year within 45 days of the end of the future test year shall update their base rates as described in the act. The total ending rate base and expense items in the update shall not be greater than the total ending rate base and expense items approved by the Commission in its report and order establishing base rates. The Commission and parties to the case shall have 60 days to review the accuracy of the updated information provided by the utility. The Commission shall order the utility to file new tariff sheets reflecting the update, as described in the act.

Certain utilities that request a test year shall not recover the costs of any plant investments made during the test year period under certain mechanisms described in current law.

For utilities that elected to use a future test year, a reconciliation of the rate base at the end of the future test year shall be provided to the Commission within 45 days of the end of the future test year. If the actual rate base is less than the rate base used to set base rates in the prior general rate proceeding, the portion of the annual revenue requirement reflecting the rate base difference shall be returned to customers. The revenue requirement calculations are described in the act. The difference in revenue requirement shall be placed into a regulatory liability to be returned to customers in the next general rate proceeding with such regulatory liability to accrue carrying costs at the utility's weighted average cost of capital.

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The Commission may consider any change in business risk to the utility resulting from implementation of the adjustment mechanism in setting the utility's allowed return in any rate proceeding, in addition to any other changes in business risk experienced by the utility.

For a utility that elected to use a future test year, a reconciliation of payroll expense, certain employee benefits, and rate case expense at the end of the future test year shall be provided to the Commission within 45 days of the end of the future test year. If the actual amounts are less than the amounts used to calculate the revenue requirement in the prior general rate proceeding, the difference shall be returned to customers. The difference in revenue requirement shall be placed into a regulatory liability to be returned to customers in the next general rate case with such regulatory liability to accrue carrying costs at the utility's weighted average cost of capital.

The act creates definitions for "base rates" and "revenue requirement".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 5 (2025), and similar to HB 154 (2025), HB 949 (2025), SB 136 (2025), SB 214 (2025), SCS/SB 1280 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1746 (2024), and a provision in HB 2167 (2024).

A LARGE WATER PUBLIC UTILITY ACQUIRING A SMALL WATER UTILITY (Sections 393.320 and 393.1506)

Under the act, if a large water public utility chooses certain provisions for the acquisition of a small water utility, the Public Service Commission shall use such procedures to establish the rate making rate base of a small water utility during the acquisition, provided that the Commission independently concludes that a certificate of convenience and necessity should be granted. In making such determination, the Commission may take into account rates that may result from such acquisition.

An appraisal of a small water utility shall be performed by no less than two appraisers, instead of three appraisers as currently provided. One appraiser shall be appointed by the small water utility, one appraiser shall be appointed by the large water public utility, and the third appraiser may be appointed by the Commission. The act repeals the provision that the third appraiser shall be appointed by the two appraisers so appointed. Duties of the appraisers are described in the act.

For any acquisition of a small water utility by a large public water utility with an appraised value of \$5,000,000 or less, the Public Service Commission shall issue a decision of such acquisition within six months from the submission of the application for such acquisition by the large public water utility. Prior to the expiration of the six-months period, the Commission staff or the office of the Public Counsel may request, upon a showing of good cause, from the Commission an extension for approval of the application for an additional 30 days.

A large water public utility's choice to comply with the provisions of this section does not ensure that the transaction is in the public interest. The Commission shall independently determine whether the acquisition is in the public interest, regardless of whether the matter has been put to a vote of the small water utility's ratepayers.

This act also modifies the definition of "large water public utility".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 5 (2025), SCS/SB 741 (2024), provisions in SCS/SB 740 (2024), SB 896 (2024), similar to provisions in SB 214 (2025), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB

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1746 (2024), SCS/SB 567 (2023), and similar to provisions in HB 1152 (2023) and HCS/SB 275 (2023).

CLOSURE OF ELECTRIC POWER PLANTS (Section 393.401)

Under the act, prior to the closure of an existing electric generating power plant if the closure occurs on or after January 1, 2026, an electrical corporation, registered and doing business in Missouri, shall first certify to the Public Service Commission that it has secured and placed on the electric grid an equal or greater amount of reliable electric generation as accredited power resources based on the regional transmission operator's resource accreditation. To determine if an equal or greater amount of reliable electric generation is being placed on the electric grid, the electrical corporation shall compare the relevant regional transmission operator's average of the summer and winter accredited capacity for the generation technology of the closing electric plant to the relevant regional transmission operator's average of the summer and winter accredited capacity of the replacement reliable electric generation, as described in the act. Dispatchable power resources shall comprise at least 80% of the average of the summer and winter capacity of the replacement reliable electric generation.

Adequate electric transmission lines shall be in place and the replacement reliable electric generation shall be fully operational concurrently with the closure of the existing electric generating plant, except where some or all of the replacement reliable electric generation utilizes interconnection facilities used by the existing electric generating power plant as described in the act. If replacement reliable electric generation utilizes interconnection facilities utilized by the existing electric power plant, the replacement facilities shall be fully operational within 180 days of the closure of the existing electric plant. If an existing electric power plant is closed as a result of an unexpected or unplanned cause or event, as defined in the act, an electrical corporation shall be required to follow a procedure as described in the act.

The average of the summer and winter accredited capacity of the replacement reliable electric generation shall be equal to or greater than the average summer and winter accredited capacity of the closing dispatchable existing electric generating power plant, as described in the act.

The Commission may consider information regarding anticipated loss of load submitted by the electrical corporation to the pertinent regional transmission operator for purposes of its long term resource plans. The Commission shall certify that the requirements under the act by the replacement reliable electric generation have been met.

If the information is submitted to the Commission that the electrical corporation has experienced a significant and long-term loss of load, the Commission, prior to a review of potential replacement reliable electric generation, shall determine if the acquisition or construction of full replacement generation is in the public interest. If the Commission determines that full replacement generation is not in the public interest, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

Reliable electric generation may be constructed in Missouri or in a state that neighbors Missouri if it is connected to the electric grid of the regional transmission operator of which the electrical corporation is a member or is located in a neighboring regional transmission operator which operates in the state and shares a seam with the member's regional transmission operator.

On or before the date that the new reliable electric generation is placed in service, the electrical corporation shall provide certification to the Commission, the General Assembly, and the Governor that it has met the requirements of the act.

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The existing electric generating power plant capacity shall not be replaced with certain renewable energy replacement resources as defined in current law.

These provisions are identical to HB 476 (2025), similar to provisions in SB 6 (2025), HB 713 (2025), SCS/SB 757 (2024), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1746 (2024), HCS/HB 1753 (2024), SB 709 (2023), and SB 717 (2023).

RENEWABLE ENERGY STANDARD (Section 393.1030)

Energy meeting the criteria of the renewable energy portfolio requirements under the act that is generated from renewable energy resources and contracted for by an accelerated renewable buyer, as defined in the act, shall be subject to certain requirements described in the act.

The accelerated renewable buyer shall be exempt from any renewable energy standard compliance costs as may be established by the utility and approved by the Public Service Commission as described in the act.

Each electric utility shall certify and verify to the Commission that the accelerated renewable buyer has satisfied the exemption requirements under the act for each year, or an accelerated renewable buyer may choose to certify satisfaction of this exemption by reporting to the Commission individually. Nothing in the act shall be construed as imposing or authorizing the imposition of any reporting, regulatory or financial burden on an accelerated renewable buyer.

These provisions apply to electric utilities with more than 250,000 but less than 1 million retail customers in the state as of the end of the calendar year 2024.

This provision is identical a provision in SB 6 (2025), a provision in HB 713 (2025), SCS/SB 740 (2024), HCS/HB 1746 (2024), provisions in SB 838 (2024), similar to provisions in HB 1059 (2025), provisions in HB 445 (2025), provisions in SB 214 (2025), SCS/SB 374 (2023), provisions in SB 896 (2024).

ELECTRICAL CORPORATION'S PLAN TO OWN SUFFICIENT CAPACITY (Section 393.1080)

The Public Service Commission may require an electrical corporation to provide documentation annually reflecting the corporation's plan to own or have rights to sufficient capacity to meet its capacity obligations for the upcoming planning year and each of the three subsequent planning years. An electrical corporation shall submit such documentation, which shall include its actual capacity position for the upcoming planning year and a reasonable forecast of its capacity position for the three subsequent planning years as described in the act.

The Commission may require any additional audits and reporting as the Commission considers necessary to determine if an electrical corporation's plan provides for electrical corporation ownership or contractual rights to sufficient capacity for the planning year beginning four years after the beginning of the current planning year.

If an electrical corporation fails to have sufficient capacity for the upcoming planning year and it is determined by the Commission to be the result of the electrical corporation's imprudence, the Commission may disallow any associated costs related to the failure in a future proceeding. The Commission may require submission of a plan within six months to resolve any expected capacity deficiency for the subsequent three planning years.

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This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 186 (2025), and similar to a provision in SB 618 (2025), HB 92 (2025), SB 853 (2025), and a provision in HB 963 (2025).

DEFERRALS BY ELECTRICAL CORPORATIONS (Section 393.1400)

The act modifies certain provisions relating to deferrals by electrical corporations.

The act removes "new natural gas units" from the definition of "qualifying electric plant" and modifies the definition of "weighted average cost of capital".

The act excludes the cost of investments in new generating units and energy storage systems from the requirement that at least 25% of the cost of investments reflected in each year's capital investment plan shall be comprised of grid modernization projects.

The act extends the sunset date of certain provisions relating to deferrals by electrical corporations from December 31, 2028 to December 31, 2035. The deadline to file an application seeking permission from the Public Service Commission relating to deferrals shall be extended from December 31, 2026, to December 31, 2033.

Provisions relating to electrical corporations seeking deferrals shall expire on December 31, 2040, instead of on December 31, 2033.

This provision is similar to a provision in SB 6 (2025), HCS/HB 569 (2025), SB 51 (2025), a provision in HB 445 (2025), a provision in HB 713 (2025), a provision in HB 1059 (2025), SCS/SB 1422 (2024), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1746 (2024), and HCS/HB 2541 (2024).

DISCOUNTS BY GAS CORPORATIONS (Section 393.1645)

Under the act, subject to certain limitations, a new or an existing gas corporation account meeting the criteria under the act shall qualify for one of the following discounts:

- (1) When the customer is a new customer and the new load is reasonably projected to be at least 270,000 CCF annually, the discount shall equal 25% and shall apply for four years; or
- (2) When the customer is an existing customer and the new load is reasonably projected to be at least 135,000 CCF annually, the discount shall equal 25% and shall apply for four years.

To obtain one of the discounts, the customer's load shall be incremental, net of any offsetting load reductions due to the termination of other accounts of the customer or an affiliate of the customer within twelve months prior to the commencement of service to the new load. The customer shall receive an economic development incentive from a governmental entity, as described in the act, in conjunction with the incremental load. The customer shall meet the criteria set forth in the gas corporation's economic development rider tariff sheet, as approved by the Public Service Commission, that are not inconsistent with the act.

Unless otherwise provided by the gas corporation's tariff, the applicable discount shall be a percentage applied to all variable base-rate components of the bill. The discount shall be applied to such incremental load from the date when the meter has been permanently set until the date that such incremental load no longer meets the criteria required to qualify for the discount as determined under the act, or a maximum of four years. The gas corporation may include in its tariff additional or alternative terms and conditions

SPONSOR: Cierpiot

HANDLER: Hurlbert

relating to the discount, subject to approval of such terms and conditions by the Commission.

The customer, on forms supplied by the gas corporation, shall apply for the applicable discount as described in the act. If the incremental usage is not separately metered, the gas corporation's determination of the incremental usage shall control. The gas corporation shall verify the customer's annual consumption to determine continued qualification for the discount as described in the act. If in a subsequent general rate proceeding the Commission determines that application of a discounted rate is not adequate to cover the gas corporation's variable cost to serve the accounts in question and provide a positive contribution to fixed costs, then the Commission shall reduce the discount for those accounts as necessary.

In each general rate proceeding concluded after August 28, 2025, the difference in revenues with the discounts and the revenues without such discounts shall not be imputed into the gas corporation's revenue requirement. Instead, such revenue requirement shall be set using the revenues by the discounted rates as described in the act. To qualify for discounted rates, customers shall meet the applicable criteria within 24 months of initially receiving discounts based on metering data for calendar months 13-24 and annually thereafter. If such data indicates that the customer did not meet the applicable criteria for any subsequent 12-month period, the customer shall no longer qualify for a discounted rate. Customer usage existing at the time the customer makes application for a discounted rate shall not constitute incremental usage. The discounted rates apply only for variable base-rate components, with charges or credits arising from any rate adjustment mechanism authorized by law to be applied to customers qualifying for discounted rates in the same manner as such rate adjustments would apply in the absence of these provisions.

The act creates a definition for "variable base-rate components".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1746 (2024), and similar to a provision in HB 445 (2025), a provision in HB 1059 (2025), a provision in SB 214 (2025), a provision in SB 896 (2024), SB 638 (2023), and HB 1143 (2023).

REVENUE REQUIREMENT IMPACT CAP (Section 393.1656)

Under the act, "revenue requirement impact cap" means the product of one-twelfth of two and one-quarter percent, instead of two and one-half percent as currently provided, multiplied by the number of months that have elapsed from the effective date of new base rates in the electrical corporation's most recently completed general rate proceeding as provided in current law.

SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL CUSTOMER RATES (Section 393.1680)

Under the act, the Public Service Commission may approve a special alternative residential customer rate or discount from a utility company, based on household utility burden, as defined in the act. The rate or discount shall incorporate a Commission authorized discount from the appropriate base residential rate. Any eligibility verification needed to implement the alternative rate shall be done by an independent third party as described in the act.

SECURITIZED UTILITY TARIFF (Section 393.1700)

Under the act, if an electrical corporation has a Commission-approved market-based tariff as of 2022, any customer receiving electrical service under the market-based tariff with a load of at least 80 megawatts is exempt from any securitized utility tariff charges if the charge was approved by the Commission prior to customer energization and from any future securitized utility tariff charges as described in the act. No such exemption shall apply for electrical service that is not received by the

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customer under a Commission-approved market-based tariff.

This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/SB 740 (2024) and SB 838 (2024).

REVIEW OF FINANCING ORDERS FOR ENERGY TRANSITION COSTS (Section 393.1700)

The Public Service Commission may directly contract counsel, financial advisors or other consultants as necessary for the purpose of reviewing financing orders for energy transition costs. This provision shall not be subject to state purchasing provisions. However, the Commission shall establish a policy for the bid process. Such policy shall be publicly available and any information related to contracts under the established policy shall be included in publicly available rate case documents.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 6 (2025), a provision in HB 238 (2025), a provision in HB 445 (2025), a provision in HB 713 (2025), a provision in HB 1059 (2025), a provision in SB 214 (2025), a provision in SCS/SB 740 (2024), HB 1728 (2024), a provision in HCS/HB 1746 (2024), a provision in SB 899 (2024), HCS/HB 1071 (2023) and similar to SB 520 (2023).

INTEGRATED RESOURCE PLANNING (Section 393.1900)

Under the act, by August 28, 2027, the Public Service Commission, and every four years as needed thereafter, shall commence an integrated resource planning proceeding for electrical corporations. The Commission's responsibilities pursuant to the integrated resource planning proceeding are described in the act.

No later than August 28, 2027, the Commission shall publish a schedule for electrical corporations to file an integrated resource plan every four years. Each integrated resource plan shall include an alternative resource plan meeting the requirements under the act. All alternative resource plans shall cover a minimum 16-year planning horizon. All such plans shall reflect projections of an electrical corporation's load obligations and how an electrical corporation under such plan would reliably meet its projected load obligations. Other requirements to be included in the plan are described in the act.

After a hearing, the Commission shall issue a report and order no later than 360 days after the electrical corporation files an integrated resource plan, unless the Commission grants itself an extension for good cause for the issuance of the report and order. Up to 150 days after an electrical corporation makes its initial integrated resource plan filing, the electrical corporation may file an update of the cost estimates if the cost estimates have materially changed. The Commission's report and order shall determine whether the electrical corporation has submitted sufficient documentation and selected a preferred resource plan representing a reasonable and prudent means of meeting the electrical corporation's load serving obligations at just and reasonable rates. In making this determination, the Commission shall consider whether the plan appropriately balances specific factors described in the act.

If the Commission determines that the preferred resource plan is a reasonable and prudent means of meeting the electrical corporation's load serving obligations, such determination shall constitute the Commission's permission for the electrical corporation to construct or acquire the specified supply-side resources, identified by the Commission, that were reflected in the implementation plan, as described in the act. When the electrical corporation files an application for a certificate of convenience and necessity to authorize construction or acquisition of such resources, the Commission shall be deemed to have determined that the supply-side resources are necessary or convenient for the public interest. In the certificate of convenience and necessity proceeding, the Commission's inquiry shall be limited, as described in the act.

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HANDLER: Hurlbert

If the Commission determines that the preferred resource plan is not a reasonable and prudent means of meeting the electrical corporation's load serving obligations, the Commission shall have the authority to specify in its report and order the deficiencies in the preferred resource plan. Procedures to cure the deficiencies as described in the act.

If approved in a proceeding granting permission and approval to construct an electric plant, an electrical corporation may, subject to certain limitations, be permitted to include in its rate base any amounts recorded to construction work in progress for the investments for which permission is granted. The inclusion of construction work in progress shall be in lieu of any applicable allowance for funds used during construction that would have accrued from the effective date of new base rates that reflect inclusion of the construction work in progress in rate base. The Commission shall determine the amount of construction work in progress that may be included in rate base, as described in the act. The amount shall be limited by specifics described in the act.

This provision is similar to a provision in SCS/SB 186 (2025), a provision in HB 1084 (2025), a provision in SB 618 (2025), a provision in SB 48 (2025), a provision in SB 214 (2025), a provision in SB 610 (2025), a provision in HB 92 (2025), and a provision in HB 853 (2025).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 22 *****

SPONSOR: Brattin

HANDLER: Keathley

SS#2/SCS/SB 22 - This act modifies provisions relating to summary statements for statewide ballot measures.

This act requires challenges to summary statements to be brought in the Cole County circuit court not later than the 22nd Tuesday prior to the General Election. If the statement is found to be sufficient and fair, the court shall order the statement to be placed on the ballot. If the statement is found to be insufficient or unfair, the circuit court may make suggested revisions but shall order the Secretary of State (SOS) to prepare a new summary statement that is sufficient and fair. The SOS can be ordered to write up to 3 revised summary statements and the court shall determine if they are sufficient and fair. If any of the revised statements are determined to be sufficient and fair, that summary statement shall appear on the ballot, subject to any appeals. If, after submission of a third revised summary statement, the court still finds it to be insufficient and unfair, the court shall write its own summary statement that is sufficient and fair and shall order it to appear on the ballot, subject to any appeals.

In the case of summary statements for statewide ballot measures appearing on the ballot at an election called by the Governor, whether at the primary election or at a special election, or at a special election called by the General Assembly in the case of a referendum petition, the courts shall expedite the process to bring a resolution of the matter prior to the printing of ballots. The court may shorten any time frame under this act to achieve this purpose.

Current law requires all actions challenging the ballot titles for statewide ballot measures to be fully and finally adjudicated not less than 56 days prior to the election at which it will appear on the ballot. This act extends that period to 70 days prior to the election.

The act increases the total word limitation on summary statements for ballot measures proposed by the

SPONSOR: Brattin

HANDLER: Keathley

General Assembly from 50 words to 100 words.

The act stipulates that once the SOS certifies the official ballot title, signatures may be collected, even if the ballot title is subject to an action in court challenging the sufficiency and fairness of the ballot title. If a court orders a change that alters the content of the official ballot title, then all signatures gathered before such change occurred shall not be invalidated based upon the fact that one or more signatures were gathered prior to the alteration of the official ballot title, regardless of whether those signatures were gathered on petition pages that displayed what was previously the official ballot title as certified by the SOS. Nothing in this provision shall prohibit the invalidation of a signature for a reason otherwise allowed by law.

Finally this act allows the Attorney General to appeal a preliminary injunction in which the state or state official is preliminarily enjoined from implementing, enforcing, or otherwise effectuating any provision of the Missouri Constitution or of any Missouri statute or regulation. The attorney general may appeal any preliminary injunction that existed prior to August 28, 2025. This provision is substantially similar to SB 730 (2025) and HCS/HB 839 (2025) and contains an emergency clause.

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** SB 28 ***

SPONSOR: Bean

HANDLER: Brown

CCS/SS/SB 28 - This act modifies provisions relating to transportation.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF CERTAIN MOTOR VEHICLE AND DRIVER REGISTRATION RECORDS
(Section 32.056)

Under current law, the Department of Revenue is prohibited from releasing the home address or vehicle information of certain members of law enforcement or the judiciary. This act specifies that the prohibition also applies to these individuals once they have retired.

These provisions are identical to HB 138 (2025), provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 799, 334, 424 & 1069 (2025), provisions in HB 969 (2025), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1775 (2024), and HB 2843 (2024).

COTTON TRAILERS (Sections 301.010 and 307.010)

This act increases, from 40mph to 70mph, the maximum speed at which cotton trailers may travel, and repeals a requirement that cotton trailers be used exclusively for transporting cotton.

The act also provides that cotton trailers shall not be in violation of the law regulating the securing of loads provided that certain conditions are met, no portion of the load becomes dislodged and falls from the cotton trailer, and the goods or material is secured in a manner specified in the act.

This act is similar to SS/SB 1298 (2024), and provisions in SCS/SB 1300 (2024).

TEMPORARY LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.140)

This act repeals a provision allowing for vehicle dealers to issue a 90-day, rather than 30-day, temporary license plate if the vehicle is a prior trade-in sold subject to an existing lien.

The act also requires payment of applicable sales tax prior to issuance of temporary license plates, effective upon implementation of the Department of Revenue's electronic vehicle titling and registration

SPONSOR: Bean
system.

HANDLER: Brown

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 799, 334, 424 & 1069 (2025) and provisions in HB 969 (2025).

MILITARY SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.448)

This act modifies the statute establishing special license plates for current and former members of the Armed Forces by listing specific branches of the Armed Forces, and the National Guard, rather than specifying the plates may be issued with regard to "any branch of the United States Armed Forces".

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 799, 334, 424 & 1069 (2025), provisions in HB 969 (2025) and provisions in HCS/HB 247 (2025).

MISSOURI CONSERVATION HERITAGE FOUNDATION SPECIAL LICENSE PLATES (Section 301.469)

This act modifies the application process for Missouri Conservation Heritage Foundation special license plates by specifying that application and payment for the required emblem-use authorization may be made to the Director of the Department of Revenue at the time of vehicle registration.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 799, 334, 424 & 1069 (2025), provisions in HB 969 (2025), provisions in HCS/HB 247 (2025), SB 1015 (2024), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1775 (2024), HB 1552 (2024), provisions in HB 1768 (2024), and HB 142 (2023).

VEHICLE DEALER ADMINISTRATIVE FEES (Section 301.558)

This act adds trailers and trailer dealers to the statute allowing for certain vehicle dealers to charge administrative fees in connection with the sale or lease of a vehicle.

The act also increases, from 1% to 3.5%, the percentage of the administrative fees to be remitted to the Department of Revenue for maintenance of the Department's electronic vehicle titling and registration system.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 799, 334, 424 & 1069 (2025), provisions in HB 969 (2025), and similar to provisions in SB 585 (2025) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1775 (2024).

POWERSPORT DEALER FRANCHISE PRACTICES (Section 407.1034)

This act requires motorcycle and all-terrain vehicle franchisors to compensate franchisees as specified in the act if a franchise is terminated for cause or by the franchisee, or if the dealer's market area is eliminated or diminished.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 799, 334, 424 & 1069 (2025), provisions in HB 969 (2025), and similar to SB 587 (2025).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hausman

HCS/SS/SB 43 - This act modifies several provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons,

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hausman

including: (1) the "Champions for Children" tax credit; (2) the "Youth Opportunities and Violence Prevention" tax credit; (3) the "Diaper Bank" tax credit; (4) Children's Division service provider contracts; (5) services for youth; (6) child abuse investigations; (7) child's counsel; (8) newborn safety incubators; (9) juvenile court proceedings; (10) the use of restraints on a child in juvenile court; (11) age of marriage; (12) admissibility of evidence in certain criminal cases; (13) civil actions for childhood sexual abuse; (14) sexual offenses; (15) endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; (16) college or university hazing; (17) the "Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Fund"; and (18) the "Crime Victim's Compensation Fund".

"CHAMPION FOR CHILDREN" TAX CREDIT (Section 135.341)

Currently, a tax credit may be claimed in amount equal to up to 50% of a verified contribution to a CASA, child advocacy center, or a crisis care center. This act increases the amount to 70% for all tax years on or after January 1, 2025, up to \$50,000 in any tax year. The cumulative amount of the tax credit redeemed in a fiscal year shall not exceed \$2.5 million beginning July 1, 2025. In the event a full or partial credit denial due to the cumulative maximum amount of credits having been redeemed for the fiscal year causes an income tax balance owed to the state by the taxpayer, the taxpayer shall not be held liable for any addition to tax, penalty, or interest on that income tax balance due under the conditions specified in the act.

This act also extends the expiration date of the tax credit from December 31, 2025, to December 31, 2031.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 83 (2025).

YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION TAX CREDIT (Section 135.460)

Current law authorizes a tax credit in the amount of 50% of contributions made to certain youth programs. This act increases such tax credit to 70% of the amount of such contributions made.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025), SB 126 (2025), SB 1179 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 1483 (2024), HCS/HB 1935 (2024), HB 2089 (2024), SCS/SB 455 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 143 (2023), and HCS/HB 714 (2023).

THE DIAPER BANK TAX CREDIT (Section 135.621)

Current law authorizes a tax credit for contributions made to diaper banks. This act adds the definition of "national diaper bank" to require such entities to be a member of a national network organization serving all fifty states through which certification demonstrates nonprofit best practices, data-driven program design, and equitable distribution.

The tax credit sunsets on December 31, 2024. This act extends the sunset until December 31, 2031.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 95 (2025).

CHILDREN'S DIVISION SERVICE PROVIDER CONTRACTS (Section 210.112)

Under this act, provisions in service provider contracts with the Children's Division in which the state is indemnified, held harmless, or insured for damages, claims, losses, or expenses arising from any injury caused by or resulting from the state's negligence shall be void as against public policy and unenforceable.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs

SPONSOR: Fitzwater
737 & 486 (2025) and SB 143 (2025).

HANDLER: Hausman

SERVICES FOR YOUTH (Section 210.119)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services shall establish a program to provide a comprehensive system of service delivery, education, and residential care for youth with severe behavioral challenges. In order to be eligible for the program, a youth shall be under 21 years of age, in the custody of the Department of Social Services, and a team in the Department shall have made a determination that the needs of the youth cannot be met with existing programs.

The Department shall have the authority to contract with qualified services providers to provide services to the youth under this act. Such service providers shall be certified, licensed, or accredited in their respective fields of service, based in Missouri, and entities with proven experience in the areas for which they shall provide services.

A qualified service provider providing services under this act shall have immunity as specified in the act.

The Department shall be authorized to enter into memoranda of understanding with any facility or campus under state ownership that is appropriate for the program and youth being served.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025).

CHILD ABUSE INVESTIGATIONS (Section 210.145)

Under this act, if a parent or an alleged child abuse perpetrator is present during an investigation or assessment by the Children's Division, the case worker shall identify themselves and their role in the investigation and inform the child's parent of his or her rights regarding such visit, including the right to contact an attorney, as described in the act.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025).

CHILD'S COUNSEL (Sections 210.145, 210.160, 210.560, 210.565, 210.762, 211.032, 211.211, 211.261, 211.462, 477.700, 477.705, 477.710, and 477.715)

Beginning January 1, 2028, and subject to appropriations, unless operating under a pilot project established by the Missouri Supreme Court, a judge shall appoint a child's counsel instead of a guardian ad litem (GAL) for children in certain proceedings who are at least 14 years but less than 18 years of age. If the child has a GAL at the time of his or her 14th birthday, that GAL shall automatically become the child's counsel, unless the judge determines that it is necessary to continue the GAL appointment due as specified in the act. The same attorney may serve as a GAL and child's counsel for a sibling group of varying ages, unless the attorney or judge finds a conflict of interest. The court shall award child's counsel fees from state funds appropriated for such purpose.

This act creates the "Child and Family Legal Representation Coordinating Commission" within the judicial branch, with nine members appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with duties as described in the act, including working cooperatively with the various judicial circuits, judicial personnel, attorneys, and state departments and agencies to ensure uniform, high-quality legal representation for children or families involved in legal proceedings and making recommendations to the Missouri Supreme

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hausman

Court concerning the establishment or modification of minimum training requirements and practice standards for attorneys serving as guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel.

The Coordinating Commission may also develop, coordinate, and evaluate pilot projects relating to guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel and outcomes relating to the various models of representation, as well as implementation of the children's counsel appointment provisions of this act.

This act creates the "Child and Family Legal Representation Fund" in the state treasury, to be distributed by the Coordinating Commission to the judicial circuits for the purpose of improving or providing legal representation for children or families, including the appointment of guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel.

Under this act, a circuit may participate in a pilot project established by the Missouri Supreme Court relating to guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel, in which case a judge may appoint a child's counsel instead of a guardian ad litem. This provision shall expire on January 1, 2028.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025).

NEWBORN SAFETY INCUBATORS (Section 210.950)

This act modifies the "Safe Place for Newborns Act of 2002". Under current law, a parent shall not be prosecuted for child abandonment or endangering the welfare of a child if the parent voluntarily delivers a child no more than 45 days old to a newborn safety incubator. This act permits the delivery of a child no more than 90 days old. Additionally, this act creates the "Safe Place for Newborns Fund" to be used for the installation of newborn safety incubators through a matching program, as described in the act.

This provision is identical to HB 121 (2025).

JUVENILE COURT PROCEEDINGS (Sections 211.033, 211.071, 211.072, 219.021, and 221.044)

Under current law, a traffic court judge may request the juvenile court to order the commitment of a person under 18 years old to a juvenile detention facility. This act repeals such provision.

Under current law, if a petition alleges that a child age 14-18 has committed an offense that would be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court may dismiss the petition and order the child to be prosecuted as an adult. This act includes motions to modify under this provision.

Additionally, if a person attains the age of 18 while in detention, a juvenile officer may file a motion with the court to detain the person in adult jail.

Finally, this act provides the Division of Youth Services shall not keep any youth beyond his or her nineteenth birthday, unless upon petition showing just cause for the youth to remain in juvenile detention.

This provision is identical to provisions of HB 592 (2025).

USE OF RESTRAINTS ON A CHILD IN JUVENILE COURT (Section 211.436)

This act provides that a child shall not be restrained during a juvenile court proceeding and, if restrained, the restraints shall be removed prior to the child's appearance before the court, unless the court finds the restraints are necessary, as described in the act.

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HANDLER: Hausman

If the juvenile officer believes there is an immediate safety or flight risk and needs to restrain the child, the juvenile officer shall advise the child's attorney and make a request in writing prior to the hearing in which the officer wishes the child to be restrained. If the request for restraints is made by the juvenile officer, the court shall order a hearing and allow the child's attorney an opportunity to be heard. If restraints are ordered, the court shall provide facts in support of the order.

If restraints are used, the restraints shall allow the child limited movement to read and handle documents and writings necessary to the proceeding. Under no circumstances shall the child be affixed by use of a restraint to a stationary object.

This provision is identical to SB 718 (2025) and HB 782 (2025).

AGE OF MARRIAGE (Sections 451.040, 451.080, and 451.090)

Currently, no marriage license shall be issued in Missouri for individuals under 16 years of age or issued when one party to the marriage is under 18 years of age and the other party over 21 years of age. Additionally, no marriage license shall be issued if any party to the marriage is under 18 years of age without parental consent.

This act repeals those provisions and no marriage license shall be issued in Missouri for individuals under 18 years of age.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025) and the perfected SS/SB 66 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 631 (2025) and SCS/SBs 767 & 1342 (2024).

ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE IN CRIMINAL CASES (Sections 491.075 and 492.304)

Under current law, a statement made by a child under 14 years of age may be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances. This act changes the age to a child under the age of 18 years of age.

Additionally, this act provides that visual or audio recordings of a child under 18 years of age or a vulnerable person relating to certain criminal offenses shall be admissible in criminal proceedings under certain circumstances.

These provisions have a delayed effective date of August 28, 2025.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 66 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 1464 (2025), SB 148 (2025), SB 755 (2025), the perfected HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), SB 1245 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024), SCS/SB 897 (2024), SB 906 (2024), the perfected HCS/HB 454 (2023) and to provisions in the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

CIVIL ACTIONS FOR CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE (Section 537.046)

This act modifies the offenses included in the definition of "childhood sexual abuse" for civil actions to recover damages from injury or illness caused by childhood sexual abuse. The act shall apply to any action arising on or after August 28, 2025.

This act also provides that a nondisclosure agreement by any party to a childhood sexual abuse action

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hausman

shall not be judicially enforceable in a dispute involving childhood sexual abuse allegations or claims and shall be void.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025) and SB 590 (2025), and similar to a provision in SB 1063 (2024) and SB 1092 (2024).

SEXUAL OFFENSES (Sections 566.151 and 567.030)

Under current law, a person over 21 years old commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades any person less than 15 years old to engage in sexual conduct. This act changes the age to less than 17 years old.

Additionally, this act modifies the offense of patronizing prostitution if the person patronized for prostitution is ages 15 to 17 it shall be a class E felony and if the person is less than 15 years old it shall be a class B felony.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 66 (2025), HCS/HB 1464 (2025), SB 148 (2025), SB 755 (2025), SB 1245 (2024), SCS/SB 897 (2024), SB 906 (2024), the perfected HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), the perfected HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023), SCS/HB 2697, et al (2022), SCS/HB 2088, et al (2022), HB 1637 (2022), and HB 2590 (2022).

ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE (Section 568.045)

Currently, a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if he or she knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a person under the age of seventeen years over whom the person is a parent, guardian, or otherwise charged with the care and custody of the child. This act changes the age of the child from under seventeen to under eighteen.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025).

COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY HAZING (Section 578.365)

This act provides that the offense of hazing shall be known as "Danny's Law" and provides that a person is guilty of the offense of hazing if a person knowingly, actively, and not under duress participates in, solicits another person to participate in, or causes or plans a willful act that endangers a student or certain members of organizations under the sanction of a public or private college or university.

This act provides that a person shall not be guilty of the offense of hazing if the person establishes that he or she:

- Was present at the event where hazing occurred and a person was in need of immediate medical assistance;
- Was the first person to call 911 or campus security to report the need for medical attention;
- Provided the relevant information to the 911 operator or campus security; and
- Remained at the scene until medical assistance arrived and cooperated with such assistance.

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hausman

Additionally, this act provides that a person shall be immune from prosecution if the person can establish he or she rendered aid to the hazing victim before assistance arrived.

This provision is identical to the perfected SS#2/SB 167 (2025) and similar to SB 384 (2025), HB 234 (2025), SB 1427 (2024), and HB 1443 (2024).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION FUND (SECTION 589.700)

This act provides that the court shall award restitution payable to the newly created Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Fund when a person pleads guilty to or is convicted of a human trafficking offense. The Human Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation Fund shall allocate funds as described in the act towards local rehabilitation services for victims of human trafficking and local efforts to prevent human trafficking.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), SB 143 (2025), SB 284 (2025), SB 1398 (2024), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), and SCS/HCS/HBs 1706 & 1539 (2024), and is similar to a provision in SB 906 (2024).

CRIME VICTIMS' COMPENSATION FUND (SECTION 595.045)

This act adds that a person who pleads guilty to a class E felony shall pay a fee of \$46 payable to the Crime Victims' Compensation Fund.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), SCS/SB 897 (2024), HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), HCS/HB 2700 (2024), HCS/SS#3/SB 22 (2023), in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), and in HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Trent

HANDLER: Diehl

SS/SCS/SB 47 - This act amends Supreme Court Rule 52.08 relating to class actions.

With certain exceptions, this act makes changes to mirror the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Further, the act provides that an order certifying a class action shall define the class and the class claims, issues, or defenses and shall appoint class counsel. An order that grants or denies class certification may be altered or amended before final judgment or may be combined with orders for actions taken at the case management conference.

Notices to class members for certain class actions may be by United States mail, electronic means, or other appropriate means. Additionally, the rule states that the notice shall clearly and concisely state in plain, easily understood language:

- (1) The nature of the action;
- (2) The definition of the class certified;
- (3) The class claims, issues, or defenses;
- (4) That a class member may enter an appearance through an attorney if the member so desires;
- (5) That the court will exclude from the class any member who requests exclusion;
- (6) The time and manner for requesting exclusion; and
- (7) The binding effect of a class judgment on members.

SPONSOR: Trent

HANDLER: Diehl

Currently, the rule provides that a class action shall not be dismissed or compromised without the approval of the court and notice of the proposed dismissal or compromise shall be given to all members of the class in such manner as the court directs. The rule repeals this provision and provides that the claims, issues, or defenses of a certified class, or a proposed class, may be settled, voluntarily dismissed, or compromised only with the court's approval. Furthermore, the rule states that the parties shall provide the court with information sufficient to enable it to determine whether to give notice of the proposal to the class and that the court shall direct notice in a reasonable manner to all class members who would be bound by the proposal if giving notice is justified by the parties' showing that the court will likely be able to approve the proposal and certify the class for purposes of judgment on the proposal.

If the proposal would bind class members, the court may approve it only after a hearing and only on finding that it is fair, reasonable, and adequate after considering whether:

- (1) The class representatives and class counsel have adequately represented the class;
- (2) The proposal was negotiated at arm's length;
- (3) The relief provided for the class is adequate, taking into account the costs, risks, and delay of trial and appeal, the effectiveness of any proposed method of distributing relief to the class, the terms of any proposed award of attorney's fees, and any agreement required to be identified by the rule; and
- (4) The proposal treats class members equitably relative to each other.

Additionally, the rule requires the parties seeking approval to file a statement identifying any agreement made in connection with the proposal. If the class action was previously certified, the court may refuse to approve a settlement unless it affords a new opportunity to request exclusion to individual class members who had an earlier opportunity to request exclusion but did not do so. Any class member may object to the proposal if it requires court approval and such objection shall state whether it applies only to the objector, to a specific subset of the class, or to the entire class. The grounds for the objection shall be specified. Unless approved by the court after a hearing, no payment or other consideration shall be provided in connection with forgoing or withdrawing an objection, or forgoing, dismissing, or abandoning an appeal from a judgment approving the proposal.

Unless a statute provides otherwise, the rule provides that a court certifying a class shall appoint class counsel and in appointing such counsel, the court shall consider:

- (1) The work that the counsel has done in identifying or investigating potential claims in the action;
- (2) The counsel's experience in handling class actions, other complex litigation, and the types of claims asserted in the action;
- (3) The counsel's knowledge of the applicable law; and
- (4) The resources that counsel will commit to representing the class.

Additionally, the court may consider any other matter pertinent to counsel's ability to fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class and may order potential class counsel to provide information on any subject pertinent to the appointment and to propose terms for attorney's fees and nontaxable costs. Furthermore, the court may include in the appointing order provisions about the award of attorney's fees or nontaxable costs and may make any further orders in connection with the appointment.

If more than one adequate applicant seeks appointment as class counsel, the court shall appoint the applicant best able to represent the interests of the class. Additionally, the rule provides that the court may designate interim counsel to act on behalf of a putative class before determining whether to certify the action as a class action. The rule requires that class counsel fairly and adequately represent the interests of the class.

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HANDLER: Diehl

In a certified class action, the court may award reasonable attorney's fees and nontaxable costs that are authorized by law or by the parties' agreement. The rule provides the following procedures for an award of fees and costs:

- (1) A claim for an award shall be made by motion at a time the court sets and notice of the motion shall be served on all parties and, for motions by class counsel, directed to class members in a reasonable manner;
- (2) A class member, or a party from whom payment is sought, may object to the motion;
- (3) The court may hold a hearing and shall find the facts and state its legal conclusions; and
- (4) The court may refer issues related to the amount of the award to a special master.

This act is identical to HCS/HB 534 (2025) and is similar to a provision in SB 313 (2025), SB 1509 (2024), SB 1218 (2022), and HB 2836 (2022).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** SB 49 *****

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Banderman

SS/SCS/SBs 49 & 118 - This act authorizes a school district or charter school to employ a chaplain or accept a chaplain as a volunteer.

A school chaplain shall not be employed in any position that requires a teaching certificate unless such chaplain is a certified teacher. Additionally, a school chaplain shall be a member of a Department of Defense listed religious-endorsing organization recognized by the Armed Forces Chaplains Board. A background check shall be conducted on any school chaplain prior to such chaplain's commencement of employment or volunteer service. A school district or charter school shall not employ or accept as a volunteer any chaplain who is required to be registered as a sex offender under current law.

This act is similar to SB 1376 (2024).

OLIVIA SHANNON

***** SB 63 *****

SPONSOR: Brown (26)

HANDLER: Deaton

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 63 - This act creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings.

FPE SCHOOL STUDENTS (Section 167.013)

The act specifies that a family paced education or "FPE" school may enroll children who participate in the Missouri Empowerment Scholarship Accounts Program without being required to submit to a background check, rather than simply enrolling students who participate in such program.

DECLARATIONS OF INTENT TO HOME SCHOOL (Section 167.042)

Current law authorizes parents to submit a written declaration of intent to home school their child to the recorder of deeds of the county where the child legally resides or to the superintendent of the public school district where the child legally resides.

Under this act, if a parent makes a written notification of their intent to pursue other educational

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HANDLER: Deaton

options for their child and requests that their child be dropped from the rolls in the child's resident school district, the school shall comply with the request and remove the child from the rolls promptly.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 31 (2025).

PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOL ACTIVITIES (Section 167.790)

The act provides that a school district or charter school shall not prohibit a student receiving instruction at an FPE school, home school, or full-time virtual school from participating, contingent upon the successful completion of a tryout if applicable, in any event or activity offered by the charter school or by the school district in which the student resides; nor shall such students be required to take any class in order to try out for and, contingent upon successful completion of a tryout if applicable, participate in an event or activity. Additionally, a school district or charter school shall not be a member of, or remit any funds to, any statewide activities association that would cause such school district or charter school to violate the act.

A school district or charter school may require students to participate in components of instruction that are required for participation in fine arts activities, career and technical student organizations, or integrated cocurricular activities. A school district or charter school may also establish an attendance policy for any required coursework, rehearsals, practice sessions, or training sessions that are directly related to and required for participation in an event or activity.

A school district or charter school may establish a disciplinary or attendance policy for any required coursework, rehearsals, practice sessions, or training sessions that are directly related to and required for participating in an event or activity. Any school disciplinary policies and attendance policies shall be applied in the same manner to all students who participate in or try out for an event or activity. A school district or charter school shall not establish a separate disciplinary or attendance policy for students who receive instruction at an FPE school, a home school, or a full-time virtual school.

If a student whose academic performance or disciplinary status would preclude such student from eligibility to participate in extracurricular events or activities in the student's charter school or resident school district disenrolls from such charter school or school district in order to receive instruction at an FPE school, home school, or full-time virtual school, such student shall not be eligible to participate in charter school or public school events or activities in the charter school or school district of such student's disenrollment for 12 calendar months from the date of disenrollment.

The parent of a home school or FPE school student shall oversee any academic standards relating to such student's participation in a charter school or public school event or activity.

The act outlines certain criteria that FPE school, home school, and virtual school students shall satisfy in order to be eligible to try out for and, contingent upon the successful completion of a tryout if applicable, participate in charter school or public school activities in their school district of residence. For example, such students shall provide proof of residency in the district or within the boundaries of the attendance center or charter school in which they wish to participate in charter school or public school activities. They shall also adhere to the same behavior, responsibility, performance, and code conduct standards directly related to the event or activity as do students who are enrolled in the charter school or school district.

Any records created or retained by a charter school, school district, or attendance center under this act

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HANDLER: Deaton

shall not be disclosed except as required by law.

As used in the act, the term "event or activity" shall not be construed to include other extracurricular gatherings or special occasions sponsored, organized, or provided for students that are not athletics, fine arts activities, integrated cocurricular activities, or other occurrences directly related to athletics, fine arts activities, or integrated cocurricular activities. No charter school, school district, or attendance center shall be required to establish or prohibited from a establishing a policy that includes or excludes the participation of FPE school, home school, or full-time virtual school students from such other extracurricular gatherings.

This provision is similar to HB 241 (2023), SB 835 (2022), HCS/HB 2369 (2022), HCS/HB 494 (2021), SCS/SB 875 (2020), HCS/HB 2273 (2020), SB 130 (2019), SB 726 (2018), SB 500 (2017), and provisions in SCS/SB 819 (2024), SB 902 (2024), HB 1905 (2024), HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023), SCS/HC/HB 1540 (2020), and HCS/SS/SCS/SB 528 (2020).

OLIVIA SHANNON

*** SB 68 ***

SPONSOR: Henderson

HANDLER: Allen

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 68 - This act creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education.

GET THE LEAD OUT OF SCHOOL DRINKING WATER (Sections 160.077 and 701.200)

The act modifies provisions of the "Get the Lead Out of School Drinking Water Act".

The act provides that a school may filter water to reduce lead levels when the water supply is the source of lead contamination. The act prohibits a school from using flushing practices to reduce lead levels as part of the school's remediation plan.

The act specifies that a filter used to reduce lead levels in a school's drinking water supply shall be installed in accordance with any relevant requirements set forth by the Department of Natural Resources.

The act adds removal of a drinking water outlet from service to the list of steps a school may take if testing shows that the building's plumbing is causing lead contamination.

The act repeals a provision exempting school buildings constructed after January 4, 2014, from the requirement to install, maintain, or replace filters.

Finally, the act repeals provisions relating to testing for lead in school buildings constructed before 1996.

These provisions are identical to HB 995 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 581 (2025).

CALCULATION OF STUDENT ATTENDANCE (Section 160.265)

The act provides that a student who has been suspended or expelled from a public school shall be counted as being in attendance for purposes of calculating the school's attendance rate under the Missouri School Improvement Plan and the school's weighted average daily attendance as used in the calculation of state aid.

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This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025).

COMPREHENSIVE EMERGENCY OPERATIONS PLANS (Section 160.480)

Currently, school districts are authorized to adopt a comprehensive emergency preparedness plan addressing the use of school resources in the event of a natural disaster or other community emergency.

Under this act, school districts and charter schools shall adopt a "comprehensive emergency operations plan" that addresses school safety, crises, and emergency operations; prevention, preparation, operations, and follow-up; collaboration with local law enforcement, fire protection services, and emergency management; and consideration of supporting mental health needs of all involved in any crisis. The emergency operations plan shall be shared with local law enforcement, fire protection services, and emergency management. The governing board of each school district and charter school shall ensure the completion of a physical security site assessment at each facility annually.

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall develop standards for emergency operations plans and ensure compliance with the adoption of these plans annually. DESE shall also develop standards for the annual physical security site assessments using nationally accepted methodology and shall ensure compliance with the completion of these assessments annually.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025) and HB 416 (2025).

CARDIAC EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANS (Section 160.482)

For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, this act requires every public school, including charter schools, to develop and implement a cardiac emergency response plan that addresses the appropriate use of school personnel to respond to incidents involving an individual experiencing sudden cardiac arrest or a similar life-threatening emergency while on a school campus.

Members of each school's administration shall coordinate with local emergency services providers to integrate the public school's cardiac emergency response plan into the local emergency services providers' protocols. A cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate evidence-based core elements, such as those recommended by the American Heart Association guidelines, Project ADAM (Automated Defibrillators in Adam's Memory), or another set of nationally recognized, evidence-based standards or core elements.

The act outlines certain guidelines that a cardiac emergency response plan shall integrate, including the establishment of a cardiac emergency response team, the placement of automated external defibrillators (AEDs) throughout the school campus, and the registration of AEDs with the Missouri 911 Service Board. Appropriate AED placement shall be dictated by the cardiac emergency response plan and in accordance with guidelines set by the American Heart Association or nationally recognized guidelines focused on emergency cardiovascular care.

For schools with an athletic department or organized school athletic program, an AED shall be clearly marked and easily accessible in an unlocked location at each athletic venue and event. The AED shall be accessible during the school day and any school-sponsored athletic event or team practice.

Appropriate school personnel shall be certified in first aid, CPR, and AED use, as provided in the act. The school personnel required to be trained shall be determined by the cardiac emergency response plan and shall include, but shall not be limited to, athletic

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coaches, school nurses, and athletic trainers.

Schools shall not be required to purchase AEDs unless the General Assembly specifically appropriates funds. Nothing in the act prohibits schools from seeking alternative funding sources.

This provision is similar to SS/SCS/SBs 166 & 155 (2025), SCS/SBs 1032 & 1081 (2024), and provisions in and SCS/HB 232 (2025), HB 416 (2025), and HB 1991 (2024).

STOP THE BLEED ACT (Section 160.485)

The act establishes the "Stop the Bleed Act" requiring DESE to develop a traumatic blood loss protocol for school personnel to follow in the event of a serious injury. The protocol shall be developed before January 1, 2026 for implementation in each school district and charter school before the end of the 2025-26 school year.

The act outlines the requirements of the protocol, including placing a bleeding control kit in areas where there is likely to be high traffic, such as auditoriums and cafeterias. Certain items shall be included in the bleeding control kit, such as bandages, protective gloves, and tourniquets. A bleeding control kit shall be restocked after each use, as provided in the act.

Each school district and charter school shall designate school personnel in each school building who shall receive annual training in the use of a bleeding control kit. The act describes the topics to be covered in such training, such as the proper application of dressings or bandages.

DESE shall, in collaboration with the United States Department of Homeland Security and the Missouri Department of Public Safety, include requirements in the traumatic blood loss protocol for school personnel to receive annual training in the use of bleeding control kits. The training requirements shall be satisfied by successful completion and certification under the "STOP THE BLEED" course as promulgated by the American College of Surgeons Committee on Trauma or the American Red Cross. The training requirements may allow online instruction.

A bleeding control kit may contain any additional items that are approved by emergency medical services personnel, as provided in the act. Quantities of each item required to be in a bleeding control kit may be determined by each school district.

DESE, each school district, and each charter school shall maintain information about the Stop the Bleed Act on each entity's website. Upon request by a school district or a charter school, DESE may, in collaboration with the Department of Public Safety, direct the school district or charter school to resources that are available to provide bleeding control kits to the school district or charter school.

All costs related to the provision of bleeding control kits, kit restocking, and training of school personnel shall be subject to an appropriation by the General Assembly. A school district or charter school may receive donations of bleeding control kits or funds for the purchase of bleeding control kits that meet the requirements of the act.

This provision shall not be construed to create a cause of action against a school district, charter school, or school personnel. Any school personnel who in good faith use a bleeding control kit as provided in the act shall be immune from all civil liability for any act or omission in the use of a bleeding control kit unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful, wanton, or intentional

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misconduct.

HANDLER: Allen

This provision is identical to HB 266 (2025), HB 1487 (2024), HB 116 (2023), and provisions in HB 416 (2025), HB 844 (2025), HCS/HB 1946 (2024), and HCS/HB 497 (2023), and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 1722 (2022) and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 690 (2022).

GRADE-LEVEL EQUIVALENCE (Sections 160.518 and 160.522)

The Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall develop and use a grade-level equivalence metric to assess students' knowledge and performance for grades 3-8. DESE shall define and categorize performance-level descriptors for advanced, proficient, grade level, basic, and below basic achievement, as described in the act, with each level representing varying degrees of mastery over educational content and readiness for the next grade level. The grade-level equivalence for each student shall be determined at the time of the statewide assessment and provided alongside the student's assessment score to both the student and his or her parent. DESE shall also ensure that data related to grade-level equivalence is made publicly accessible on a building, school, district, and statewide level, while ensuring that no data is disclosed in a way that allows for the personal identification of any student, except by the student and the student's parent. DESE may engage a third-party nonprofit entity to assist in developing the grade-level equivalence metric. The grade-level equivalence data shall be included in the annual performance reports DESE is required to compile under current law.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 712 (2025), and similar to HB 371 (2025).

SCHOOL SAFETY COORDINATORS (Section 160.660)

The act requires school districts to designate a primary and secondary school safety coordinator, rather than one designated safety coordinator. Each school district shall ensure that school safety coordinators complete specific training within one year of being appointed. The training options include certain courses offered by the Federal Emergency Management Administration or the Missouri School Boards' Association's Center for Education Safety.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025), HB 416 (2025), and HCS/HB 1946 (2024).

SCHOOL SAFETY MEASURES (Section 160.663)

The act requires school districts and charter schools to install anti-intruder door locks on all existing interior doors and all interior doors installed after August, 28, 2029. Notwithstanding these provisions, a school district or charter school shall not be required to equip an interior door with an anti-intruder door lock unless the General Assembly specifically appropriates funds.

Additionally, a school district or charter school may equip each school with one or more master key boxes to contain the necessary keys and access tools for fire protection and law enforcement agencies to gain access to exterior or interior doors or entryways, including those equipped with an anti-intruder door lock.

School districts and charter schools may receive donations of anti-intruder door locks and master key boxes or accept donations of funds to purchase such items.

School districts and charter schools shall develop policies to control building access prior to, or in

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conjunction with, installing anti-intruder door locks.

This provision is similar to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025), HB 416 (2025), and HCS/HB 1946 (2024).

SCHOOL SAFETY INCIDENT REPORTS (Section 160.664)

This act requires all local educational agencies (LEAs), defined as including any school district and any charter school that has declared itself an LEA, to report to DESE all school safety incidents and credible school safety threats that occur at each attendance center of the LEA, including all actual incidents or credible threats of school shootings or other incidents or threats involving a firearm, explosive, knife, or other weapon, as provided in the act. DESE may require LEAs to report acts of school violence or violent behavior, as such terms are defined in current law, or crimes required to be reported to law enforcement under current law.

DESE shall establish procedures for LEAs to follow when reporting a school safety incident or credible threat. These procedures shall include, but shall not be limited to, criteria to assist LEAs in determining what constitutes a school safety incident or credible threat that is required to be reported; a time frame within which such incident or threat shall be reported; and any other information required by DESE.

DESE shall maintain and regularly update a database of all school safety incidents and credible school safety threats that are reported pursuant to the provisions of the act. No record in the database shall contain personally identifiable information of a student. A record in the database shall contain only aggregate data by charter school, school district, or attendance center thereof, and shall be a public record. DESE shall share data relating to school safety incidents and credible school safety threats with the Department of Public Safety.

This provision is similar to HB 1074 (2025) and a provision in HCS/HBs 408, 306 & 854 (2025).

ACTIVE MILITARY MEMBERS (Section 160.701)

The act provides that a statewide activities association that includes at least one public school district as a fee-paying member shall not require students who are on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders, to attend a minimum number of practices as a condition of such student's membership on any group or team facilitated or overseen by such association.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025).

ADULT HIGH SCHOOLS (Sections 160.2700, 160.2705, and 160.2710)

The act lowers the minimum age of a student who may enroll in an adult high school from 21 years of age to 18 years of age.

To be eligible to operate an adult high school, an organization shall demonstrate success in providing job placement services to adults 18 years of age or older, instead of 21 years of age or older, in addition to satisfying certain other conditions set forth in current law.

Additionally, a student transferring from a local education agency to an adult high school shall be considered a transfer student and not a dropout student from the local education agency.

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These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 32 (2025) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025) and HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), and are similar to SB 426 (2025).

TEACHER REPRESENTATIVES ON THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION (Section 161.026)

The act modifies the appointment of teacher representatives to the State Board of Education by providing that, for the second and succeeding appointments, the teacher representative shall not be appointed from the same congressional district as the two immediately preceding teacher representatives, rather than requiring all appointments to be made in rotation from each congressional district. The act further repeals the August 28, 2025, expiration date of these provisions.

These provisions are similar to HCS/HB 1413 (2025), SB 737 (2025) and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025).

STEM CAREER AWARENESS (Section 161.264)

This act creates the "STEM Career Awareness Activity Fund" for the purpose of establishing a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) activity program for students in grades nine through twelve. Under the act, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall select a provider to deliver a teacher-led program that involves facilitating a cohort of students to conduct STEM activities at state, national, or international competitions. DESE shall select a provider that presents data demonstrating the effectiveness of the program in achieving certain goals specified in the act. DESE shall begin soliciting applications from providers by January 1, 2026, and select a provider by March 1, 2026.

This provision is identical to HB 1111 (2025) and a provision in HCS/HB 33 (2025), and is substantially similar to SB 265 (2025), HB 1972 (2024), SB 535 (2023), HB 887 (2023), and provisions in SCS/SB 976 (2024), HCS/SB 1039 (2024), HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023), and HCS/HB 502 (2023).

VIRTUAL ASSESSMENTS (Section 161.670)

This act provides that any virtual school or program that is part of the Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program may administer any statewide assessment virtually, except for college readiness or workforce readiness assessments provided by a national college and career readiness assessment provider. The act outlines requirements for such virtual assessments, including the monitoring of students via a camera and the maintaining of a student-to-proctor ratio that is targeted at 10-1 or lower.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025) and is similar to SB 1049 (2024) and provisions in HCS/HB 220 (2025) and HCS#2/SS/SB 266 (2025).

ELECTRONIC PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS DEVICES (Section 162.207)

Beginning in the 2025-26 school year, each school district and charter school shall adopt a written policy regarding students' possession or use of electronic personal communication devices. Such a policy shall be designed to promote students' educational interests and ensure a safe, effective working environment for staff and volunteers. The act defines an "electronic personal communications device" as a portable device that is used to initiate, receive, store, or view communication, information, images, or data electronically.

At a minimum, the policy shall prohibit students from using or displaying these devices from the

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beginning until the end of the school day, including, but not limited to, during instructional time, meal times, breaks, time between classes, and study halls. The policy shall also outline disciplinary procedures for violations and include exceptions for students who need devices due to specific educational or health needs, such as individualized education plans or 504 plans under federal law. Exceptions may allow device use in emergencies, as defined in the act, or for authorized educational purposes. The policy shall be published on the school district's or charter school's website, and school employees or volunteers shall be immune from liability if they act in good faith and follow the policy's disciplinary procedures.

This provision shall expire on August 28, 2032.

This provision is similar to SB 640 (2025), HB 2889 (2024), and provisions in HCS/HBs 408, 306 & 854 (2025) and HB 416 (2025).

KINDERGARTEN ELIGIBILITY FOR CHILDREN WITH A DEVELOPMENTAL DELAY (Section 162.700)

The act provides that a child identified as having a developmental delay before attaining the age of eligibility for kindergarten may continue such eligibility as a young child with a developmental delay. The category of young child with a developmental delay shall not be used to determine continuing eligibility for special educational services for a student who is seven years of age before August first of a given school year, but eligibility for special educational services may be determined for such students through any other disability category.

This provision is identical to HB 305 (2025) and similar to HB 654 (2025) and HB 1008 (2025).

CONTRACTS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL SERVICES (Section 162.705)

The act authorizes the State Board of Education to contract with an organization in an adjacent state to provide special educational services if a school district or special district fails or is unable to provide such services as required under current law.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025).

SMALL SCHOOLS GRANT (Section 163.044)

Nonresident students who enroll in a school district through the Missouri Course Access and Virtual School Program shall not be included in such school district's total pupil count for purposes of determining the district's eligibility for the Small Schools Grant under current law.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), and HCS/HB 220 (2025).

STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS (Section 163.045)

A school district shall not be deemed ineligible to receive certain state aid moneys on the basis that such school district was in session for fewer than 169 days in a school term because of exceptional or emergency circumstances or a reduction of the required number of school days authorized by the Commissioner of Education under current law.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 368 (2025) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025) and HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), and is similar to SB 364 (2025).

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MINIMUM TEACHER'S SALARY (Section 163.172)

This act repeals the requirement for a teacher's master's degree to be in an academic teaching field directly related to the teacher's assignment in order for such teacher to qualify for the minimum salary for teachers with a master's degree and at least 10 years of teaching experience.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), and HCS/HB 712 (2025).

BEHAVIORAL THREAT ASSESSMENTS AND PERSONAL SAFETY PLANS (Sections 167.020 and 167.022)

The act adds behavioral threat assessments and personal safety plans, as defined in the act, to the records to be requested by school officials when enrolling a pupil.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025) and similar to provisions in HB 416 (2025) and HCS/HB 1946 (2024).

JUVENILE COURT (Section 167.115)

Currently, a school district shall be notified if a petition is filed against a student in juvenile court with specific allegations. Under this act, a school district shall also be notified if a charge or indictment is filed against a student. The act adds the local prosecutor to the list of individuals required to notify the school district. Notice shall be given within 24 hours following the filing of the charge, indictment, or petition, and a summary of facts shall be provided to the superintendent of the school district no later than two business days, rather than five days, following the case disposition.

Additionally, the act authorizes school districts to request an injunction to exclude students from educational services if there is a substantial likelihood of danger to the safety of other students or employees in the school district. The information reported to the school district may be used to provide an alternative environment for the student's educational services.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025), HB 416 (2025), and HCS/HB 1946 (2024).

AGREEMENTS WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT (Section 167.117)

The act authorizes school districts and charter schools to enter into written agreements with law enforcement on reporting procedures for certain criminal offenses specified in the act. These procedures may authorize the reporting of offenses committed by students under 11 years of age to the Children's Division within the Department of Social Services, rather than law enforcement.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025) and HB 416 (2025).

CHILDREN OF SCHOOL CONTRACTORS (Section 167.151)

Under this act, a school district or charter school may, upon a majority vote of the school board of the school district or governing board of the charter school, adopt a policy to allow the child of a contractor or regular employee, as defined in the act, to attend school in the school district or charter school, even if the child is not a resident student. The nonresident district or charter school shall provide the child with the same access to education as other pupils entitled to free instruction and without requiring tuition fees. The child shall be considered a resident of the nonresident district for the purpose of average daily attendance. Charter schools shall receive an amount of state aid for each transferring student as described

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in the act. If the child wishes to attend a magnet or academically selective school within the nonresident district, the parent shall provide proof that the child meets the admission requirements. The nonresident district or charter school may require contractors or regular employees to provide documentation showing they meet the necessary qualifications and may also require a contractor or regular employee to work a minimum number of days, not exceeding 60, for the child to be eligible to attend school in the nonresident district or charter school. Neither the resident district or charter school nor the nonresident district shall be responsible for providing transportation services. If the parent ceases to be a contractor or regular employee of the school district or charter school, the child may continue attending school in the nonresident district or charter school for the remainder of the school year.

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 1238 (2025).

ZERO-TOLERANCE DISCIPLINARY POLICIES (Section 167.167)

This act requires school districts to prohibit, in name and practice, any zero-tolerance disciplinary policy that results in an automatic consequence against a pupil without the discretion to modify such disciplinary consequence on a case-by-case basis.

This provision is identical to HB 454 (2025) and provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), and HCS/HB 712 (2025).

CARDIOPULMONARY RESUSCITATION (Section 167.624)

Currently, school boards are authorized to develop and implement a program to train students and employees on cardiopulmonary resuscitation and other lifesaving methods. This act requires school districts and charter schools to provide such training for all employees. The act repeals a provision authorizing school boards to make completion of the program a graduation requirement.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/HB 232 (2025), HB 416 (2025), and HCS/HB 1946 (2024).

RECOVERY HIGH SCHOOLS (Section 167.850)

Currently, a recovery high school is a public high school established by one or more school districts to serve students diagnosed with substance use disorder or dependency.

Under this act, a recovery high school is a school established by a sponsoring entity, which may include the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE), a school district, a magnet school, a charter school, a private school, or any combination of such entities.

Currently, the sending district of an eligible student enrolled in a recovery high school shall pay tuition to the recovery high school in an amount equal to the lesser of (a) the tuition rate set by the recovery high school or (b) the state adequacy target, as defined in current law, plus the average sum produced per child by the local tax effort above the state adequacy target of the sending district. The sending district is responsible for paying any costs associated with the provision of special education and related disability services that exceed the tuition paid to the recovery high school.

Under this amendment, a recovery high school shall be reimbursed by the sending district in an amount equal to the lesser of (a) the tuition rate set by the recovery high school or (b) the current expenditure per average daily attendance of the sending district. Any tuition costs exceeding the actual payment to the recovery high school from the sending district shall be reimbursed by DESE. If costs

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associated with the provision of special education and related disability services to a student with an individualized education program exceed three times the current expenditure per average daily attendance of the sending district, the sending district shall claim such excess costs for reimbursement as provided in current law, and shall be responsible for paying such excess costs to the recovery high school, provided the sending district is reimbursed for such excess costs by DESE.

This provision is similar to HB 1386 (2025) and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 63 (2025).

TEACHER CERTIFICATION (Section 168.021)

The act provides that the alternative online teacher preparation program developed and maintained by DESE under current law may, instead of "shall", be accepted by private schools and private school accrediting agencies.

Additionally, the act adds Teachers of Tomorrow to the list of certifying entities from which the State Board of Education shall accept a teacher's credentials for purposes of granting a license to teach in the public schools of this state, provided that the individual also meets certain other conditions outlined in current law. The act further adds "gifted education" to the list of subject areas for which the State Board of Education shall not issue a teaching license based on certification by such a certifying entity.

This provision is similar to SB 639 (2025), HCS/HB 1153 (2025), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025).

TEACHER EXTERNSHIPS (Section 168.025)

The act repeals the August 28, 2024, expiration of the teacher externship program.

This provision is identical to HB 1945 (2024) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), and HCS/HB 267 (2025).

SUBSTITUTE TEACHING IN RETIREMENT (Section 168.036)

Currently, the limitations for members of the Public School Retirement System and the Public Education Employee Retirement Systems (PSRS/PEERS) to work as a substitute teacher after retirement are waived until June 30, 2025. This act waives such limitations until June 30, 2030.

This provision is identical to HB 1039 (2025) and provisions in SS#2/SCS/SB 10 (2025), SB 705 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), SB 708 (2025), HCS/HB 267 (2025), HCS/HB 965 (2025), HCS/HB 712 (2025), HCS/HBs 296 & 438 (2025), and HCS/HB 1153 (2025).

PRINCIPAL-ADMINISTRATOR ACADEMY (Sections 168.407, 168.409, and 168.500)

The act modifies provisions relating to programming for the Principal-Administrator Academy by specifying that programming shall include a review of preparation programs of school administrators, a mentoring program, and an early career coaching program.

The act repeals a provision authorizing DESE to charge a reasonable fee to cover the costs of operating the Principal- Administrator Academy. Instead, the act provides that funding for such programming may include federal funding, money appropriated to the Excellence in Education Fund, or up to 5% of funding appropriated for Career Ladder. DESE may also require matching funds to be provided by individuals or school districts, as provided in the act.

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These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 711 (2025) and similar to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025).

MODELS OF READING INSTRUCTION (Section 170.014)

Phonics instruction for decoding and encoding words shall be the primary instructional strategy for teaching word reading in school districts and charter schools. Instruction in word reading shall not rely primarily on strategies based on the three-cueing system model of reading or visual memory. Visual information may be used in reading instruction to improve background and add context, but shall not be used to teach word reading.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025) and is similar to SB 556 (2025), HCS/HB 941 (2025), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024).

ACTIVE SHOOTER TRAINING (Section 170.315)

The act modifies the Active Shooter and Intruder Response Training for Schools Program (ASIRT).

For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district and charter school shall annually train employees on how to respond to students who provide information about a threatening situation, how to address situations involving a potentially dangerous or armed intruder or active shooter, how to identify potential threats or safety hazards, and protocols for emergencies listed in the act.

All school personnel may, rather than "shall", participate in a simulated active shooter and intruder response drill. School safety drills required under current law may be led by school safety professionals, in addition to law enforcement professionals. Each drill shall, rather than "may", include an explanation of its purpose and a safety briefing. The act repeals the requirement that each participant in a safety drill shall know and understand how to respond in the event of an actual emergency on school property or at a school event. The act further repeals a provision that drills may allow school personnel to respond to a simulated emergency based on their previous training or attempt new methods of response if previous methods were unsuccessful.

The act provides that public schools shall "actively" foster an environment in which students feel comfortable sharing information regarding potentially threatening or dangerous situations with responsible adults. As part of these efforts, each public school shall annually provide age-appropriate information and training on the Highway Patrol's Courage2ReportMO (C2R) reporting mechanism or its successor reporting mechanism.

For the 2026-27 school year and all subsequent school years, each school district and charter school shall hold an age-appropriate active shooter exercise in which students, teachers, and other school employees practice the procedures for safety and protection.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), HB 416 (2025), and HCS/HB 1946 (2024).

TEACHER RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION SCHOLARSHIPS (Section 173.232)

The act adds "educational costs" related to teacher preparation to the costs covered by the Teacher Recruitment and Retention State Scholarship Program.

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If the number of scholarships or maximum amount awarded does not exceed limits established in current law, the act requires DESE to use any remaining funds to award additional scholarships to students who are in the final semester of a state-approved baccalaureate-level teacher preparation program and are student teaching. DESE shall determine the amount of each scholarship awarded under this provision based on equal distribution of remaining funds among all eligible students. No amount granted shall exceed the amount of tuition charged a Missouri resident at the University of Missouri-Columbia for attendance for one semester.

The act provides that DESE "shall", rather than "may", sell to the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority loans of scholarship funds that were awarded to scholarship recipients who failed to teach in a hard-to-staff school or hard-to-staff subject area as required under the Program. The act repeals a provision that a school district that hires such an individual as a teacher shall repay 25% of the 1/8 portion of such teacher's scholarship that is not subject to repayment as a loan.

This provision is identical to HB 792 (2025) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), and HCS/HB 712 (2025).

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE EXAMINATIONS (Section 173.1352)

This act requires public institutions of higher education to adopt a policy to award undergraduate course credit to student who receives a score of four or higher on an International Baccalaureate exam.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 243 (2025), HB 1578 (2024), HB 2051 (2024), HB 2415 (2024), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024).

SCHOOL BUS ENDORSEMENTS (Sections 302.177, 302.272, and 302.735)

Currently, driver's license applicants aged 70 or older seeking a school bus endorsement are required to renew their endorsed noncommercial driver's licenses annually rather than every 3 years, are eligible for waiver of the license renewal fee, are required to perform a school bus driver's skills test annually rather than every 3 years, and are required to renew endorsed commercial driver's licenses annually rather than every 3 years.

This act increases, from 70 to 75, the age at which these requirements begin, and changes the annual requirements to biennial requirements.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HBs 296 & 438 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 538 (2025), and similar to HCS/HBs 1626 & 1940 (2024).

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HCS/SS/SCS/SB 71 - This act creates and modifies provisions relating to public safety.

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS (Sections 43.546, 168.014, 190.106, 208.222, 209.324, 210.482, 210.487, 301.551, 324.055, 324.129, 324.488, 324.1105, 326.257, 330.025, 331.025, 332.015, 334.015, 334.403, 334.501, 334.701, 334.739, 334.805, 335.022, 335.042, 336.025, 337.018, 337.308, 337.501, 337.605, 337.702, 338.052, 339.015, 339.510, 345.016, 374.711, 436.225, 443.702, 476.802, 484.125,

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590.060, and 640.011)

This act provides that certain agencies, boards, or commissions may require fingerprint submissions for application for certain licenses. If fingerprints are required for licensure, the agency, board, or commission shall require applicants to submit fingerprints to the Missouri State Highway Patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Highway Patrol and shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a federal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the agency, board, or commission of any criminal history record discovered on the applicant for licensure.

These provisions are identical to SB 636 (2025) and provisions in HCS/HB 268 (2025) and HB 992 (2025) and similar to SCS/SB 875 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), and HCS/HB 1800 (2024).

MISSOURI LOCAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Section 70.630)

This act repeals the provision prohibiting membership in Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") for employees where continuous employment to the time of retirement eligibility will leave the employee with less than the minimum required number of years of credited service.

This provision is identical to provisions in SCS/SB 514 (2025), SCS/HB 352 (2025), HB 147 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), HB 559 (2025), HCS/HB 976 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: COST OF LIVING CPI (SECTION 70.655)

This act provides that the cost of living adjustment for LAGERS shall be a measure of the Consumer Price Index as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor and adopted by the Board of LAGERS, instead of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/HB 976 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: REPEAL OF OBSOLETE STATUTORY PROVISION (SECTION 70.680)

This act repeals references to obsolete statutory provisions.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/HB 976 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: MEMBERSHIP (SECTION 70.690)

Additionally, this act provides that in the event a member's membership terminates, any accumulated contributions unclaimed by the member within 10 years, instead of 3 years, shall be transferred to the investment income fund of the system.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/HB 976 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: INVESTMENT DECISIONS (SECTIONS 70.745 TO 70.747)

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This act provides that the Board of LAGERS may deliberate or make decisions on investments or other financial matters in a closed meeting if the disclosure of such deliberations or decisions would jeopardize the ability to implement a decision or to achieve investment objectives. Furthermore, this act repeals the provision that the investment counselor of the Board shall be registered as an investment advisor with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Lastly, this act repeals the limitation that no more than one-tenth of the funds of the system be invested in real estate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), and in HCS/HB 976 (2025), and are similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: INVESTMENT FUNDS (SECTION 70.748)

This act provides that the Board may establish and maintain a local government employee retirement systems of Missouri investment fund account in which investments of LAGERS may be placed and be available for investment purposes. The funds may be combined with funds of any retirement plan administered by LAGERS and any retirement plan established for providing benefits to employees of LAGERS, but such funds shall be accounted for separately.

This provision is identical to provisions in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), and in HCS/HB 976 (2025), and are similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS CITY (Section 86.200)

This act modifies the definition of "earnable compensation", as used by the Police Retirement System of St. Louis, by providing that the term shall not include any funds received through a judgment or settlement of a legal action or claim made or threatened by a member against the City of St. Louis if such funds are intended to retroactively compensate the member for the salary differential between the member's actual rank and the rank the member claims he or she should have received.

This provision is identical to SB 357 (2025) and provisions in HB 559 (2025) and in SB 1267 (2024) and is substantially similar to a provision in HB 147 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), HB 2288 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS (Sections 87.140, 87.145, and 87.260)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis ("Board") shall not be prevented from simultaneously acting as the trustees of any other pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for firefighters employed by St. Louis City. The administration of the other plan shall be in accordance with the terms of such plan.

Additionally, the administration of the other plan includes the ability of the Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the plan's funds and for the transaction of the plan's business. The Board shall maintain separate records of all proceedings of the pension plan.

Furthermore, this act provides that the Board of Trustees shall have the authority and discretion to invest funds of the other pension plan in property of any kind. The Board may choose to invest the funds of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis and the funds of the plan in the same investments if the amounts invested and the gains, profits, or losses are accounted for separately. No benefits due from the pension plan shall be paid from the funds of the System. Additionally, no expenses incurred by the Board

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in the administration of the other pension plan or in the investment of the other pension plan's funds shall be paid by the funds of the System. Finally, nothing in this act shall prevent the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis City from adopting ordinances relating to the pensioning of firefighters and their dependents in regards to other pension plans administered by the Board.

These provisions are identical to SB 255 (2025) and provisions in SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and SCS/SB 1404 (2024); substantially similar to HB 205 (2025), provisions in HB 147 (2025) and in HCS/HB 532 (2025); and similar to HB 1980 (2024), SB 349 (2021), and HB 1001 (2021).

ALL PUBLIC PENSION PLANS: INVESTMENT FIDUCIARY (SECTION 105.688)

This act prohibits fiduciaries for public employee retirement systems from being prohibited from closing records related to information in connection with investments in or financial transactions with business entities.

PUBLIC SAFETY RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

This act establishes the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide college tuition awards for certain public safety personnel and their legal dependents. The act defines "public safety personnel" as including any police officer, firefighter, paramedic, telecommunicator first responder, emergency medical technician, or advanced emergency medical technician who is trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. "Institution of higher education" is defined as including public community colleges and state colleges and universities located in Missouri; an approved private institution, as such term is defined in current law, that chooses to accept tuition award money as provided in the act; and accredited providers of emergency medical services training.

Subject to appropriation, public safety personnel with at least six years of service shall be entitled to an award worth up to 100% of the resident tuition charges, including fees, of an institution of higher education located in Missouri if they satisfy the conditions set forth in the act. The maximum award to attend an approved private institution shall be equal to the total cost of tuition and mandatory fees charged to a Missouri resident at the public institution of higher education that has the highest combined tuition and mandatory fee cost in the state, as determined by the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD). A private institution that chooses to accept any award money as a tuition payment shall not charge the recipient of the award any tuition that exceeds the maximum combined tuition and mandatory fee cost as determined by DHEWD.

To apply for a tuition award, public safety personnel shall present to DHEWD verification of their current, valid license in a profession specified in the act, along with a certificate of verification signed by their employer verifying that they are employed full-time as public safety personnel. Such individuals shall also meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education and pursue a license or associate or baccalaureate degree in an academic subject specified in the act. Individuals who have already earned a baccalaureate degree are ineligible to use the tuition award to earn another degree. Each year an individual applies for and receives a tuition award, he or she shall file with DHEWD documentation showing proof of employment and proof of residence in Missouri. Additionally, an applicant for a tuition award shall first apply for all other forms of federal and state student financial aid, including filing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, applying for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill. (Section 173.2655)

The legal dependent of public safety personnel with at least ten years of service is also eligible for a

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tuition award if he or she executes an agreement with the institution of higher education outlining the terms and conditions of the tuition award, including the legal dependent's commitment to reside in Missouri for the next five years, as well as a commitment to provide a copy of his or her state income tax return annually to DHEWD in order to prove residency in Missouri. The agreement shall also include a provision that if the tuition award recipient fails to provide proof of residency in Missouri for the five-year period following the use of the tuition award, the tuition award shall be treated as a loan to such recipient, with the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority as the loan servicer, as provided in the act. Finally, the agreement shall provide that any residency, filing, or payment obligation incurred by the tuition award recipient under the act is canceled in the event of the tuition award recipient's total and permanent disability or death.

The five-year residency requirement for a legal dependent who receives a tuition award begins once the legal dependent applies for and receives the tuition award and continues until the tuition award recipient (a) completes the five-year tuition award eligibility period, (b) completes a baccalaureate degree, (c) completes an associate degree and notifies DHEWD that he or she does not intend to pursue a baccalaureate degree or additional associate degree using tuition awards, or (d) notifies DHEWD that he or she does not plan to use additional tuition awards.

The legal dependent shall satisfy certain other criteria to be eligible for a tuition award. The legal dependent shall not have previously earned a baccalaureate degree, and he or she shall meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education he or she wishes to attend. The legal dependent shall also file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, apply for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill, as well as providing verification of the public safety personnel's eligibility for the tuition award to DHEWD, as provided in the act. (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

Public safety personnel and their legal dependents may receive a tuition award for up to five consecutive years if they otherwise continue to be eligible. The five years of eligibility starts once the individual applies for and receives the tuition award for the first time. DHEWD shall grant an award worth up to 100% of the individual's tuition remaining due after subtracting awarded federal financial aid grants and state scholarships and grants. An application for a tuition award shall include a verification of the public safety personnel's satisfaction of the requirements of the act, including proof of full-time employment and residency status. Public safety personnel shall include such verification when they or their legal dependents are applying to DHEWD for a tuition award.

The death of public safety personnel in the line of duty shall not disqualify an individual's otherwise eligible legal dependent from receiving the tuition award. In such a case, in lieu of submitting verification of the public safety personnel's employment, the legal dependent shall submit a statement attesting that, at the time of death, the public safety personnel satisfied the requirements of the act, and such individual died in the line of duty, as described in the act.

DHEWD shall provide a tuition award to an eligible applicant for the award who applies for an "open seat", defined in the act as a vacant position in a class, course, or program that is available for enrollment. DHEWD shall not provide a tuition award if doing so would require an institution of higher education to create additional seats exceeding program capacity.

Applications for tuition awards shall be submitted to DHEWD no later than December 15th annually. No later than March 1st annually, DHEWD shall send written notice of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for the tuition award and state whether the application has been approved or denied. If the

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applicant is determined not to be eligible for the tuition award, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for such determination. If the application is denied, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for the denial.

The Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund is created for purposes of granting tuition awards as provided in the act. In the event that funds are insufficient to provide tuition awards for all eligible applicants, public safety personnel shall be in the first class of applicants to receive the awards, and dependents shall be in the second class, in a priority order specified in the act.

The tuition awards provided for in this act are subject to appropriation. If there are no moneys in the Fund, no tuition awards shall be granted. (Section 173.2655)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/HB 419 (2025) and similar to HB 496 (2025).

PATIENT MEDICAL RECORDS (Section 191.227)

Under this act, records containing a patient's health history and treatment created by an emergency care provider or telecommunicator first responder, in the course of their official duties while responding to a formal request for assistance, shall be made available to the patient or patient's representative, upon written request.

This provision is identical to HB 457 (2025) and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025) and the perfected HCS/HB 943 (2025).

LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION ACT (Sections 287.243 and B)

The act reauthorizes the Line of Duty Compensation Act, which provides for compensation for a public safety officer killed in the line of duty.

This program shall automatically sunset on December 31, 2031.

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is similar to provisions in SB 143 (2025), provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), HB 1732 (2024), and SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024).

MISSOURI EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (Section 292.606)

This act extends the authority for the collection of certain fees by the Missouri Emergency Response Commission for six years, beginning August 28, 2025. The act also authorizes a one-time fee to be assessed, which shall be calculated based on filings due March 1, 2025, and shall be paid by November 1, 2025.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), SCS/SB 1356 (2024), and HB 1870 (2024).

OFFENSE OF BURGLARY IN THE SECOND DEGREE (Sections 569.170 & 569.175)

Current law provides that the offense of burglary in the second degree occurs when a person knowingly enters or remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure for the purpose of committing a crime. This act provides that a person also commits the offense for knowingly entering unlawfully into a motor vehicle with the intent to commit a felony or the offense of stealing. Such offense

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is a class D felony unless the offender was in possession of a firearm or stole a firearm from the vehicle, in which case it is a class C felony.

The act further provides that offense of burglary in the second degree occurs when a person enters a restricted area of a commercial business for the purpose of committing a crime and the restricted area is commonly reserved for personnel where money or other property is kept or clearly marked with a sign or signs indicating that public entry is forbidden. Such offense is a class B misdemeanor unless committed as a second or subsequent violation, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

The act also creates the offense of unlawfully gaining entry into a motor vehicle, which a person commits if he or she lifts the door handles or otherwise tries the doors and locks of successive vehicles in an attempt to gain entry for the purpose of committing the offense of stealing. Such a violation is a class A misdemeanor unless the person is the owner of the vehicle or has the owner's permission to enter the vehicle, in which case it is not an offense.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HCS#2/HB 495 (2025), HCS/HB 117 (2025), HB 1510 (2024), SB 97 (2023), HCS/SB 186 (2023), HCS/HBs 187 & 570 (2023), HS/HCS/HBs 1108 & 1181 (2023), HB 1582 (2022), and HB 1637 (2022).

MISSOURI TASK FORCE ON NONPROFIT SAFETY AND SECURITY (Sections 650.900 and 650.910)

This act creates the "Missouri Task Force on Nonprofit Safety and Security" within the Department of Public Safety, Office of Homeland Security. The Task Force shall study and make recommendations on the security needs of nonprofit organizations that are at elevated risk of terrorist attacks in Missouri. Members of the Task Force shall be appointed by the Director of the Department of Public Safety, as described in the act. The Task Force shall annually issue a report to the Office of Homeland Security of its findings and recommendations with respect to terrorist attacks in Missouri.

The act creates the "Supplemental Nonprofit Safety and Security Fund". The Fund shall be used to defray the costs of security enhancements or measures, as described in the act, for eligible nonprofit organizations. A nonprofit organization that has been approved for funding by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Nonprofit Security Grant Program shall be eligible for grants from the Fund. An eligible organization may receive a grant of up to five percent of the available grant pool for distribution.

These provisions are identical to HB 134 (2025).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)

HANDLER: Pollitt

SS#2/SB 79 - This act modifies provisions relating to health care.

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS (Section 191.648)

Currently, a physician may utilize expedited partner therapy, meaning the practice of treating the sex partners of persons with chlamydia or gonorrhea without an intervening medical evaluation or professional prevention counseling, to prescribe and dispense medications for the treatment of chlamydia or gonorrhea even without an established physician/patient relationship.

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)

HANDLER: Pollitt

Under this act, physicians and certain health care professionals may use expedited partner therapy and such therapy may be used for designated sexually transmitted infections beyond chlamydia and gonorrhea. This act repeals the requirement that antibiotic medications prescribed and dispensed through expedited partner therapy for the treatment of chlamydia or gonorrhea be in pill form.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 178 (2025), and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 317 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025), the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), SB 1445 (2024) and HB 1879 (2024).

TELEHEALTH SERVICES (Section 191.1145)

Under this act, "telehealth" or "telemedicine" shall include the delivery of health care services through audiovisual and audio-only technologies and shall not be limited only to services delivered via select third-party corporate platforms.

These provisions are identical to SB 94 (2025) and HB 1873 (2024), and substantially similar to SB 931 (2024), SB 669 (2023), and HB 1098 (2023).

FORENSIC EXAMINATIONS OF VICTIMS OF SEXUAL OFFENSES (Section 192.2521)

Under this act, a specialty hospital, meaning a hospital other than a general acute care hospital, shall not be required to comply with certain statutory provisions relating to forensic examinations of victims of sexual assault if such hospital has in place a policy for the transfer of such victims to an appropriate hospital with an emergency department.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 178 (2025) and provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), and substantially similar to SB 1326 (2024).

MO HEALTHNET COVERAGE OF HEARING-RELATED DEVICES (Section 208.152)

Currently, reimbursable MO HealthNet services include hearing aids for eligible needy children, pregnant women, and blind persons. This act mandates MO HealthNet coverage of medically necessary cochlear implants and hearing instruments for all eligible participants.

These provisions are identical to SB 419 (2025) and the perfected HCS/HBs 2626 & 1918 (2024), and substantially similar to SB 1443 (2024).

PRENATAL TESTS FOR CERTAIN DISEASES (Section 210.030)

Currently, a physician or other health care provider shall draw and test a pregnant woman's blood at or soon after her first prenatal examination, with her consent, for syphilis, hepatitis B, or other similar diseases. Under this act, the testing of the pregnant woman's blood shall also occur at the twenty-eighth week of her pregnancy and immediately after birth. Additionally, the test shall include hepatitis C and HIV. If a mother tests positive for syphilis, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, or HIV, the physician or other health care provider shall treat the mother in accordance with the most recent accepted medical practice.

Current law requires the Department of Health and Senior Services to work in consultation with the Missouri Genetic Disease Advisory Committee to make rules pertaining to these blood tests. This act repeals the requirement to work with the Committee and requires that the tests be approved or accepted by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration.

All persons providing care under this provision shall do so in accordance with state laws regarding

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)
consent to medical treatment.

HANDLER: Pollitt

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 178 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 317 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025), and the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), and substantially similar to SB 1260 (2024).

EXAMINATION OF HEALTH MAINTENANCE ORGANIZATIONS (Section 354.465)

This act repeals the requirement that the Department of Commerce and Insurance examine health maintenance organizations at least once every 5 years.

INSURANCE COVERAGE OF SELF-ADMINISTERED HORMONAL CONTRACEPTIVES (Section 376.1240)

This act requires health benefit plans issued or renewed on or after January 1, 2026, that provide coverage for self-administered hormonal contraceptives, as defined in the act, to cover a supply of the contraceptives which is intended to last up to ninety days, or up to 180 days for a generic self-administered hormonal contraceptive.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/SB 178 (2025), provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), SB 821 (2024), SB 1321 (2024), SB 512 (2023), HB 287 (2023), SB 641 (2022), SB 472 (2021), HB 1373 (2021), and SB 346 (2019).

CONTRACTS FOR HEALTH BENEFITS PROVIDED BY CERTAIN MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATIONS (Section 376.1850)

This act provides that statutes governing health insurance shall not apply to contracts for health care benefits provided by a qualified membership organization, as such terms are defined in the act, to its members who have been members for at least 30 days, and that the qualified membership organization shall not be considered to be engaging in the business of insurance. Qualified membership organizations providing the contracts shall register with the Department as specified in the act.

Contracts for health services under the act shall be sold, solicited, or negotiated only by insurance producers licensed to produce accident and health or sickness coverage. A qualified membership organization providing contracts as specified in the act shall use the services of a licensed third-party administrator, and shall agree in the contract with the administrator to be subject to certain processes for benefit determinations and claims payment procedures applicable to health carriers and health benefit plans as specified in the act. Contracts for health care benefits shall not be subject to the insurance laws of the state except as provided in the act.

Financial risk under the contracts may be reinsured as provided by law. The contracts and related applications and renewal forms shall bear a disclaimer, as specified in the act, which shall be signed by the organization member.

Contracts under the act shall not be subject to individual post-claim medical underwriting while coverage remains in effect, and members covered by the contracts shall not be subject to cancellation, nonrenewal, modification, or increase in premium for reason of a medical event.

The Division of Consumer Affairs within the Department of Commerce and insurance shall receive and review complaints and inquiries from members of qualified membership organizations, and qualified membership organizations providing contracts under the act shall annually pay a fee to the Department as

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)
described in the act.

HANDLER: Pollitt

Lastly, the act requires the qualified membership organizations to pay to the Department of Commerce and insurance a fee equal to 1% of the Missouri claims paid under the contracts during the preceding year, prohibits the organizations from referring to or marketing the contracts as insurance, and requires the contracts to include certain coverage.

These provisions are similar to SB 925 (2024), HB 2082 (2024), SS/SCS/SB 11 (2023), and HCS/HB 464 (2023).

MAMMOGRAMS (repeal of Section 192.769)

This act repeals a provision of current law requiring the provision of a specific notice to patients upon the completion of a mammogram.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/SB 178 (2025), provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), and SB 1328 (2024).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)

HANDLER: Taylor

CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 81 & 174 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

CRIMINAL BACKGROUND CHECKS (Sections 43.546, 168.014, 190.106, 208.222, 209.324, 210.482, 210.487, 301.551, 324.055, 324.129, 324.246, 324.488, 324.1105, 326.257, 330.025, 331.025, 332.015, 334.015, 334.403, 334.501, 334.701, 334.739, 334.805, 335.022, 335.042, 336.025, 337.018, 337.308, 337.501, 337.605, 337.702, 338.052, 339.015, 339.510, 345.016, 374.711, 436.225, 443.702, 476.802, 484.125, 590.060, and 640.011)

This act provides that certain agencies, boards, or commissions may require fingerprint submissions for application for certain licenses. If fingerprints are required for licensure, the agency, board, or commission shall require applicants to submit fingerprints to the Missouri State Highway Patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Highway Patrol and shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct a federal background check. The Highway Patrol shall notify the agency, board, or commission of any criminal history record discovered on the applicant for licensure.

These provisions are identical to SB 636 (2025) and to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 71 (2025), HCS/SB 189 (2025), HCS/HB 268 (2025), and HB 992 (2025) and similar to SCS/SB 875 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), and HCS/HB 1800 (2024).

FIREWORKS REGULATIONS (Sections 49.266, 253.195, 320.106 to 320.371, and 568.070)

This act modifies several definitions relating to fireworks standards, manufacturers and sellers of fireworks, and other pyrotechnic definitions and updates the edition of the American Fireworks Standards Laboratory (AFSL) from the 2012 edition to the 2022 edition.

This act also modifies the permit and licensing fees and penalties which the State Fire Marshal is authorized to assess. Fees shall be deposited to the Fire Education Fund and the Cigarette Fire Safety Standard and Firefighter Protection Act Fund as provided in this act.

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)

HANDLER: Taylor

The State Fire Marshal may revoke or suspend any permit upon evidence that the influence of alcohol or any illicit controlled substance is taking place by any permit holder, employee, or representative within the permitted annual or seasonal retail sales location during normal business hours. The Fire Marshal may also refuse to issue a permit when the individual or partner of the individual is under suspension. This act also modifies provisions relating to permitting requirements for municipalities, fair associations, amusement parks, organizations, persons, firms, or corporations for outdoor fireworks displays. The permit shall be submitted to the State Fire Marshal a minimum of 10 days prior to the event.

Additionally, this act provides that only holders of a state issued manufacturer or distributor permit shall be allowed to sell certain fireworks in Missouri and may only sell to persons who maintain a state issued manufacturer or distributor permit or a valid state issued display operator license or pyrotechnic effect operator license. Finally, proof of any required federal license or permit shall be required to finalize the sale.

The State Fire Marshal shall inspect any establishment, venue, or shoot site where certain fireworks are to be discharged. Any person selling fireworks shall allow the State Fire Marshal to inspect any location where fireworks are stored, kept, or sold. Failure to allow an inspection shall result in suspension or revocation of the person's permit. Any new construction of a permanent structure in a jurisdiction without a local building code shall submit a full set of construction plans to the State Fire Marshal for review.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 806 (2025), and are similar to SB 1395 (2024) and HB 2546 (2024).

LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION ACT (Section 287.243)

Current law provides that the Line of Duty Compensation Act shall sunset on June 19, 2025. This act extends the sunset until December 31, 2031. (Section 287.243)

This provision contains an emergency clause.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 71 (2025) and is substantially similar to HB 365 (2025) and HB 1584 (2025), and to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 10 (2025), SB 143 (2025), HCS/SB 189 (2025), SCS/SB 669 (2025), HCS/HB 72 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 87 (2025), SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), HCS/HB 497 (2025), SCS/HCS/HBs 971, 293 & 978 (2025).

MISSOURI EMERGENCY RESPONSE COMMISSION (Section 292.606)

This act extends the authority for the collection of certain fees by the Missouri Emergency Response Commission for six years, beginning August 28, 2025. The act also authorizes a one-time fee to be assessed, which shall be calculated based on filings due March 1, 2025, and shall be paid by November 1, 2025.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 70 (2025) and to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), HCS/SB 189 (2025), HB 200 (2025), HB 627 (2025), SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), SCS/SB 1356 (2024), and HB 1870 (2024), and is substantially similar to SB 564 (2025) and to a provision in HCS/SS#2/SCS/SB 10 (2025), HCS/SS/SCS/SB 71 (2025), and SB 143 (2025).

LICENSE WAIVERS FOR SPOUSES OF MISSOURI LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (Section

SPONSOR: Gregory (21)
324.009)

HANDLER: Taylor

Current law requires an oversight body for professional licenses to waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements within 30 days for a resident military spouse or a nonresident military spouse and to issue such applicant a license if the applicant meets all other requirements. This act provides such waiver to resident and nonresident spouses of Missouri law enforcement officers, as such term is defined in the act. Additionally, this act repeals provisions relating to application to oversight bodies that have entered into licensing compacts.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SB 61 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 150 (2025), SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), HCS/HB 268 (2025), HB 478 (2025), and HCS/HB 946 (2025), and is similar to SB 283 (2025).

CIVIL ACTIONS FOR CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE (Section 537.046)

This act modifies the offenses included in the definition of "childhood sexual abuse" for civil actions to recover damages from injury or illness caused by childhood sexual abuse. The act shall apply to any action arising on or after August 28, 2025.

This act also provides that a nondisclosure agreement by any party to a childhood sexual abuse action shall not be judicially enforceable in a dispute involving childhood sexual abuse allegations or claims and shall be void.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 43 (2025) and CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 (2025), is substantially similar to SB 589 (2025), SB 590 (2025), SB 747 (2025), HB 114 (2025), HB 709 (2025), HB 883 (2025), HB 1132 (2025), and to a provision in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 60 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 66 (2025), SB 148 (2025), HCS/SB 189 (2025), HB 68 (2025), HCS/HB 219 (2025), and SCS/HCS/HB 1464 (2025), and is similar to a provision in SB 1063 (2024) and SB 1092 (2024).

JOSH NORBERG

SPONSOR: Burger

HANDLER: Parker

SS/SCS/SB 82 - The act creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state.

Under the act, it shall be unlawful for any person to export water resources outside the state unless the person holds a water exportation permit issued by the Department of Natural Resources, subject to certain exemptions as described in the act.

It shall be unlawful for any person to withdraw water for exportation by use of a pipeline facility, unless the withdrawal and ultimate end use of the water by a pipeline facility is within 30 miles of the state border. Any person who withdraws water for exportation shall annually report the water use volumes, withdrawal rates, and end use to the Department in a manner and on timelines determined by the Department. This provision has a severability clause.

The Director of the Department shall review each water exportation permit application and all supporting documents to ensure the required conditions have been met prior to accepting a water exportation application for public comment and review by the State Soil and Water Districts Commission. The required conditions are described in the act.

SPONSOR: Burger

HANDLER: Parker

Within 120 days after receipt of a complete application, the Director shall determine whether the applicant complied with the conditions under the act. After making such a determination, the Director shall hold a 30-day public comment period regarding the determination. Within 60 days after the comment period, the Director shall recommend approval or denial of the permit. Such recommendation and public comments shall be submitted to the Commission. The Commission shall make the final decision as to the approval or denial of the permit as described in the act.

To renew a water exportation permit, an applicant shall file a renewal application with the Department as described in the act. The process for reviewing the renewal application is described in the act.

In the absence of an appeal, the decision of the Commission shall be final.

A water exportation permit shall be in effect for three years after the date of issuance. The permit holder shall annually report the water use volumes, withdrawal rates, and end use to the Department. Such report shall be made available to the public on the Department's website.

The water exportation permit application shall include all water exportation requested by the applicant. The water exportation permit may be approved by the Director or the Commission. An applicant may include multiple water withdrawals for exportation from various locations within one water exportation permit application.

A water exportation permit application shall include a designee or agent in the state for service of process and to receive other notices.

A major water user may request the Department to reevaluate any existing water exportation permit using the criteria under the act. The Department shall create a mechanism for a major water user to submit a request for reevaluation of the permit as described in the act.

The act shall not preclude a person from bringing any claim to defend the person's water rights. A permit shall not serve as a defense to any claim brought against a water permit holder for the infringement of water rights. Any person harmed by the issuance of a permit may bring appropriate action as described in the act.

If the Attorney General receives a complaint for violations of the act, or at the request of the Department, the Attorney General shall bring a civil action. Suit may be brought in any county where the defendant's principal place of business is located or where the withdrawal of water occurred in violation of the act. Any member of the Commission deemed to have violated provisions of this act shall forfeit their office upon such finding of a violation.

Whenever a state of emergency is declared by the Governor in any part of the state based on drought conditions, the Department shall reevaluate any existing water exportation permit as described in the act.

The act is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1116 (2025), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1346 (2025), and similar to SCS/SB 29 (2025), HB 1546 (2025), a provision in HCS/HB 642 (2025), HCS/HB 1295 (2025), SCS/SB 782 (2024), SB 599 (2023), and HCS/HB 1129 (2023).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

SS/SCS/SB 98 - This act modifies various provisions relating to financial institutions.

USE OF DEBIT AND CREDIT CARDS BY CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES (SECTIONS 130.011 THROUGH 130.041)

For purposes of campaign finance law, the act permits the use of credit cards and debit cards by committees that are authorized and paid for through the official depository account. The records and accounts of each committee, required to be maintained by the treasurer of the committee, shall contain the credit card statements and records. Furthermore, expenditure reports made to the Missouri Ethics Commission must indicate the total dollar amount of expenditures made by credit card or debit card.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 707 (2025), HB 1158 (2025), HCS/HB 2087 (2024), the perfected HCS/HB 1504 (2024), provisions in HCS/HB 809 (2023), HB 234 (2023), certain provisions in SCS/SB 238 (2023), HCS/SCS/SB 187, as amended (2023), and HCS/HB 586 (2023).

TAXABLE INCOME OF TRUSTS AND ESTATES (SECTIONS 143.081 & 143.341)

Beginning January 1, 2026, an income tax deduction shall be included for the amount in the Missouri taxable income of the estate or trust that would not be included as Missouri taxable income if the estate or trust were considered a nonresident estate or trust. This deduction shall only apply to the extent it is not a determinant of the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust.

Additionally, current law authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for income tax paid to another state on income that is also taxable in Missouri. This act provides that such credit shall be allowed with respect to any estate or trust of which the Missouri adjusted gross income is excluded from Missouri taxable income according to this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025) and SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025).

MONEY TRANSMISSION MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2024 - PAYROLL PROCESSING SERVICE EXEMPTION (SECTION 361.909)

The Money Transmission Modernization Act of 2024 shall not apply to any person appointed as an agent of payor for payroll processing services who would otherwise need to be licensed by the Director of the Division of Finance within the Department of Commerce and Insurance if certain conditions specified in the act apply.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025) and HB 707 (2025) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SB 61 (2025).

VIRTUAL CURRENCY KIOSK CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT (Section 361.1100)

This act creates the "Virtual Currency Kiosk Consumer Protection Act" which establishes certain requirements pertaining to and regulations governing virtual currency kiosk operators.

Each virtual currency kiosk operator must meet the following requirements:

- Operators must make certain disclosures upon establishing a relationship with a customer or prior to opening an account for a new customer, indicating the material risks associated with the products, services, and activities offered, as well as the terms and conditions of the services provided;
- Upon completing a transaction, an operator shall provide a receipt containing specific information,

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Owen

as detailed in the act;

- Operators shall operate live customer service weekdays between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.;
- Operators must take steps to prevent fraud, as specified in the act, including by establishing and maintaining a written anti-fraud policy and by the use of blockchain analytics;
- Operators must maintain, implement, and enforce a written "Enhanced Due Diligence Policy";
- Operators must designate and employ a compliance officer with responsibilities as described in the act, and maintain, implement, and enforce written compliance policies and procedures;
- Operators must designate and employ a consumer protection officer, with responsibilities as described in the act.

Virtual currency kiosk operators are required to submit quarterly reports to the Division of Finance detailing the location of each virtual currency kiosk located in the state.

Virtual currency kiosk operators are deemed to be money transmitters and are required to be licensed under and comply with the Money Transmission Modernization Act of 2024.

The Director of the Division of Finance is permitted to request evidence showing compliance with this act as reasonably necessary or appropriate to administer the act. An operator is required to provide the Director with any records so requested.

All information or reports obtained by the Division from a virtual currency kiosk operator, and all information contained in or related to an examination, investigation, operating report, or condition report are confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Sunshine Law.

These provisions are identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SB 779 (2025), and HB 1428 (2025).

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT (Section 362.020)

The act allows the articles of agreement for any bank or trust company to provide for the issuance of additional shares of capital stock or other classes of stock pursuant to the same procedures and conditions as provided under current law, provided that such terms and procedures are acceptable to the Director of Finance and provided that any notice or other approval required to be given or obtained from the State of Missouri shall be given or obtained from the Director of the Division of Finance.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

BOARD MEETINGS (Section 362.247 and 362.275)

The act allows directors to attend board meetings by phone or video unless otherwise specifically prohibited by law or by a memorandum of understanding entered into with the Director of Finances related to bank safety and soundness.

Additionally, a requirement that a fourth list required to be presented at board meetings related to tracking loans to directors, officers, and employees is repealed.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Owen

PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTS (Section 362.295)

A provision requiring certain financial reports of a bank or trust company to be published in a newspaper is repealed and a provision is created in its place requiring a bank or trust company to provide a paper or electronic copy of any regular periodic report required to be filed with the Director of Finance to each customer that requests it.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

TRUSTED CONTACTS (Sections 362.424 and 370.245)

This act allows any bank, as that term is defined in the act, and any credit union to report suspected fraudulent activity or financial exploitation targeting any of its customers or members to a federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or any appropriate public protective agency and shall be immune from civil liability in doing so.

Banks and credit unions are additionally allowed to offer a trusted contact program to its customers and members who desire to designate one or more trusted contacts for the bank to contact under certain circumstances delineated in the act. The trusted contact program is subject to restrictions as described in the act.

A bank or credit union shall not be liable for the actions of a trusted contact and shall not be civilly liable for implementing or not implementing a trusted contact program or for actions or omissions related to providing or administering a trusted contact program.

A person designated as a trusted contact who acts in good faith and exercises reasonable care shall be immune from liability.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SB 99 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and HB 1049 (2025) and substantially similar to HB 229 (2025) and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

SINGLE BANK POOLED COLLATERAL (Section 362.490)

This act creates an alternative for banking institutions serving as depositaries for public funds to secure their deposits in lieu of the method provided by current law, known as the "single bank pooled method." This method allows a banking institution to secure the deposit of public funds of one or more government entities through a pool of eligible securities held in custody and safe-keeping with one or more other banking institutions or safe depositaries, to be held subject to the order of the Director of the Division of Finance or an administrator, appointed as provided in the act, for the benefit of the government entities having public funds deposited with such banking institution. The act prohibits the use of the single bank pooled method absent the appointment of an administrator for that purpose, as provided in the act. Furthermore, the administrator may be required to post a surety bond in an amount up to \$100,000.

The administrator of the single bank pooled method may establish such procedures and reporting requirements as necessary for depository banking institutions and their safe keeping banks or depositaries to confirm the amount of insured public fund deposits, the pledge of securities to the administrator to secure the deposit of public funds, as agent for each participating banking institution, and to monitor the market value of pledged securities as reported by the custody agents, and to add, substitute or remove securities held in the single bank pool as directed by the depository banking institution.

SPONSOR: Crawford

HANDLER: Owen

In the event of the failure and insolvency of a banking institution using the single bank pooled method, subject to any order of the director, the administrator shall direct the safe keeping banks or depositaries to sell the pledged securities and direct proceeds to the payment of the uninsured public fund deposits or to transfer the pledged securities to that banking institution's primary supervisory agency or the duly appointed receiver for the banking institution to be liquidated to pay out the uninsured public fund deposits.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SB 657 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), HB 1313 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

USE OF CERTIFIED FUNDS (Section 381.410)

This act modifies the definition of "certified funds" for purposes of a statute regulating the use of certain funds by real estate settlement agents and title insurance agents.

This provision is identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SB 488 (2025), and to provisions in HCS#2/SS/SCS/SB 835 (2024) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 836 (2024).

COMMERCIAL FINANCING DISCLOSURE LAW (Section 427.300)

Current law contains various exemptions from the Commercial Financing Disclosure Law. This act adds commercial financing products that are premium finance agreements, as defined in current law, offered or entered into by a provider that is a registered premium finance company to that list.

This provision is identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), a provision in SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and a provision in the perfected HB 707 (2025).

DORMANT ACCOUNTS (Section 447.200)

The act repeals a provision of law relating to dormant accounts that requires certain financial institutions to notify the account holder of such dormancy.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/HB 754 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and a provision in the perfected HB 707 (2025).

SCOTT SVAGERA

***** SB 105 *****

SPONSOR: Bernskoetter

HANDLER: Sassmann

SS/SCS/SB 105 - Under the act, all plant nurseries shall comply with certain affidavit requirements relating to plant pest infestation. The affidavit shall state that the nursery dealer shall not knowingly and intentionally sell or distribute any viable plant portions or seeds of certain plants described in the act.

The act is identical to HCS/HB 60 (2025), HB 627 (2025), a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1116 (2025), and similar to HCS/HB 2412 (2024).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 133 *****

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hurlbert

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hurlbert

SS/SCS/SB 133 - This act modifies provisions relating to underground facilities.

Under the act, an underground facility owner shall ensure that all new and active underground facilities installed on any real property after August 28, 2025, with the exception of storm sewers and sanitary sewer mains and laterals installed at depths of more than 6 feet, shall be installed with a detectable underground location device unless the facility is capable of being detected from above ground with an electronic locating device.

Currently, any person who owns or operates an underground facility shall become a participant in a notification center. Under the act, the board of directors governing the notification center shall be composed of four voting directors, elected by the board of directors, from other damage prevention stakeholders within the construction industry, three of whom shall be from a heavy civil, site grading, road or highway contractor and one of whom shall be from a utility or underground contractor. None of the directors shall work for a contractor that owns or operates an underground facility. All directors shall be subject to the bylaws and policies of the notification center.

The act also modifies certain provisions regarding notices of intent to excavate.

When the location of the planned excavation cannot be clearly identified, the excavator may designate the planned excavation route or area to be excavated by physical white lining as described in the act, or by electronic white lining when available through the notification center. Such information may be provided to the notification center prior to or with the notice of intent to excavate. This provision shall not conflict with certain provisions relating to excavation of underground facilities.

If a person responsible for the excavation discovers an underground facility that is not marked, the person responsible for the excavation shall notify the notification center.

When markings have been provided in response to a notice of intent to excavate, excavators may proceed with excavation under the notice until the notice of intent to excavate expiration date as long as the markings are visible.

No later than the date determined annually by Common Ground Alliance, or any successor organization, instead of April 1, 2015 and each year thereafter as currently provided, each underground facility owner who owns or operates electric, gas, or pipeline facilities shall submit to a central repository designated by the notification center a report of damages experienced by the facilities.

The act requires design requests be made to the notification center at least five working days before the date a person has requested receiving the information relating to the design requests from the underground facility owner.

The location of underground facilities provided by a facility owner or operator to any person engaging in scheduled excavating shall be accurate. If any underground facility is damaged by an excavator due to the furnishing of incorrect information by the facility owner or operator, the excavator shall not be subject to any liability resulting from damage to the underground facility as a result of the excavating, provided that such person engaging in scheduled excavating complies with the safety and notice requirements described in the act and current law and there is no visible or obvious evidence to the excavator of the presence of a mis-marked underground facility.

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Hurlbert

The failure of a locator or other contractor engaged by the underground facility owner to mark the facility owner's facilities shall be a rebuttable presumption of negligence on the part of the locator or other contractor engaged by the facility owner.

This act is similar to provisions in HCS#2/HBs 440 & 1160 (2025), HCS/HB 752 (2025), SB 1315 (2024), and HB 2329 (2024).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** SB 145 *****

SPONSOR: Coleman

HANDLER: Casteel

SS#2/SB 145 - Current law authorizes cities to impose a business license tax upon businesses. This act provides that no city shall require a business license for any enterprise owned by a person aged 18 years or younger.

This act is identical to HB 1463 (2025).

JOSH NORBERG

***** SB 150 *****

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 150 - This act creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives.

ADULT HIGH SCHOOLS (Sections 160.2700, 160.2705, and 160.2710)

The act lowers the minimum age of a student who may enroll in an adult high school from 21 years of age to 18 years of age.

To be eligible to operate an adult high school, an organization shall demonstrate success in providing job placement services to adults 18 years of age or older, instead of 21 years of age or older, in addition to satisfying certain other conditions set forth in current law.

Additionally, a student transferring from a local education agency to an adult high school shall be considered a transfer student and not a dropout student from the local education agency.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 32 (2025) and provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 68 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025) and HCS/SS/SB 266 (2025), and are similar to SB 426 (2025).

STEM CAREER AWARENESS (Section 161.264)

This act creates the "STEM Career Awareness Activity Fund" for the purpose of establishing a science, technology, engineering, and mathematics (STEM) activity program for students in grades nine through twelve. Under the act, the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education (DESE) shall select a provider to deliver a teacher-led program that involves facilitating a cohort of students to conduct STEM activities at state, national, or international competitions. DESE shall select a provider that presents data demonstrating the effectiveness of the program in achieving certain goals specified in the act. DESE shall begin soliciting applications from providers by January 1, 2026, and select a provider by March 1, 2026.

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

This provision is identical to HB 1111 (2025) and provisions in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 68 (2025) and HCS/HB 33 (2025), and is substantially similar to SB 265 (2025), HB 1972 (2024), SB 535 (2023), HB 887 (2023), and provisions in SCS/SB 976 (2024), HCS/SB 1039 (2024), HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 411 & 230 (2023), and HCS/HB 502 (2023).

AUTHORITY TO CONFER DEGREES (Sections 172.280 and 174.160)

This act authorizes Missouri State University to grant Doctor of Philosophy degrees in disciplines other than engineering and to grant Bachelor of Science degrees in veterinary technology.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS#2/HB 419 (2025) and HCS/SS/SB 38 (2025).

PROPRIETARY SCHOOLS (Sections 173.612 and 173.616)

Currently, the Coordinating Board for Higher Education may require proprietary schools to file a security bond that covers the school and its agents, indemnifying students who suffer loss or damage due to a violation of state law by the school. This act specifies that any such bond shall be filed with the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. If a student suffers loss or damage because of a violation of state law by the school, or is unable to complete a course or program due to the school closing, or does not receive a refund to which such student is entitled, the school shall forfeit the entirety of the security bond, and the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD) shall utilize the proceeds to indemnify students and enrollees and to secure and administer student and enrollee records.

The act also adds training programs offered as part of a registered apprenticeship approved by the United States Department of Labor or pre-apprenticeship programs approved by DHEWD to the list of courses exempt from state laws governing proprietary schools.

These provisions are similar to SB 690 (2025).

STEM GRANT (Section 173.685)

This act requires the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD) to make available a grant to study science, technology, engineering, or mathematics (STEM) subjects for \$1,500 per year, up to a maximum of \$6,000, to eligible recipients. The act outlines eligibility criteria for a grant, including financial considerations that are also included in the Access Missouri Financial Assistance Program. The act specifies certain requirements for renewing a grant, such as the achievement of satisfactory academic progress, as the term "satisfactory academic progress" is defined in the act, and having completed five or fewer semesters at a two-year institution or a total of 10 semesters at an approved four-year institution.

This provision shall sunset August 28, 2031.

This provision is identical to HB 168 (2025) and similar to HB 2313 (2024) and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024).

CAREER-TECH CERTIFICATE PROGRAM (Section 173.836)

This act establishes the "Career-Tech Certificate (CTC) Program" and the "Career-Tech Certificate (CTC) Program Fund" to reimburse the costs of eligible students' tuition, books, and fees to certain approved institutions, such as two-year community colleges and technical schools, that offer eligible programs of study or training programs.

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

The act defines an "eligible student" as any student who meets the eligibility requirements for the A+ Schools Program or who has earned a Career and Technical Education Certificate in accordance with criteria outlined by the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education. To qualify, the student shall not have received reimbursement for tuition, books, or fees under the A+ Schools Program. An "eligible program of study" is a program of instruction that results in the award of a certificate or credential below the graduate level in an area of occupational shortage, as determined annually by the Coordinating Board for Higher Education. The length of an eligible program of study shall not exceed the equivalent of 60 credit hours. A "training program" is defined as a program of study that leads to a certificate or degree that does not meet the length-of-program requirements for an eligible program under federal regulations regarding federal grants and loans for postsecondary students. Training programs include, but are not limited to, certified nurse assistant programs, certified medication technician programs, commercial driver's license programs, and other programs outlined in the act.

Beginning in the 2026-27 school year and for all subsequent years, the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development shall establish a procedure to reimburse the costs of tuition, books, and fees from the CTC Program Fund to the approved institution at which an eligible student is enrolled in an eligible program of study or a training program. Tuition reimbursements shall not exceed the tuition rate charged by a public community college for coursework offered by a two-year private vocational or technical school, virtual institution, or eligible training provider. A private vocational or technical school, institution, or training provider shall request authorization from DHEWD for tuition reimbursement before a student enrolls if there is a public community college or vocational or technical school in the same service region offering the same or a substantially similar eligible program of study or training program, as provided in the act.

Eligibility for reimbursements under the act shall expire upon the earliest of (a) the approved institution's receipt of the reimbursement for the required length of the eligible program of study or training program, (b) a student's successful completion of an eligible program of study or training program, or (c) a student's completion of 150% of the time usually required to complete an eligible program of study or training program.

The Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development shall establish by rule procedures for the reimbursement of tuition, books, and fees to all approved institutions, provided that no rule established shall prohibit a student from qualifying for tuition reimbursement solely because such student's program of study or training program does not meet the length-of-program requirements for federal financial aid or does not participate in federal student aid programs.

This provision is similar to HCS/HB 331 (2025), SB 1065 (2024), HB 76 (2023), and provisions in HCS/HB 606 (2025) and SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024).

ACCESS MISSOURI FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE (Sections 173.1102, 173.1103, and 173.1105)

This act modifies provisions relating to the Access Missouri Financial Assistance Program.

The act replaces the term "expected family contribution" with "student aid index", which defines the amount a student's family should contribute toward the cost of postsecondary education, as calculated by the United States Department of Education.

Starting with the 2025-26 academic year, the act increases the financial assistance award for eligible recipients of the Access Missouri Financial Assistance Program. For students attending public two-year

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

institutions, the maximum award increases by \$400 (from \$1300 to \$1700), and the minimum award increases by \$200 (from \$300 to \$500). For students attending public four-year institutions, the maximum award increases by \$700 (from \$2800 to \$3500), and the minimum increases by \$250 (from \$1500 to \$1750).

Additionally, the act authorizes the Coordinating Board for Higher Education to increase the number of recipients by extending the application deadline if appropriated funds exceed the amount necessary.

These provisions are identical to HB 265 (2025), substantially similar to SB 579 (2025), and similar to HB 2326 (2024) and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024).

MISSION OF MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY (Section 174.231)

This act adds health and life sciences and immersive learning experiences to the mission of Missouri Southern State University.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 279 (2025) and SB 907 (2024).

HIGHER EDUCATION CORE CURRICULA (Section 178.786)

This act modifies provisions of the Higher Education Core Curriculum Transfer Act.

The act provides that the Coordinating Board for Higher Education shall, with the assistance of an advisory committee composed of representatives from each public community college and each public four-year institution of higher education, approve a separate 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block and a common course numbering equivalency matrix for degree programs in each of the following degree program areas: general business, elementary education and teaching, general psychology, registered nursing, and general biology or biological science, or both. Any community college or university offering degree programs in one or more of these areas shall adopt the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block and a common course numbering equivalency matrix for such programs. Each public institution of higher education shall, in collaboration with the coordinating board and advisory committee, develop an articulation pathway for each of the identified programmatic areas.

Community colleges shall modify existing degree programs or, pending institutional and Coordinating Board approval, may develop new programs that align with the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block. Universities shall modify existing degree programs or, pending institutional and Coordinating Board approval, may develop new degree programs, with the first 60 hours aligning with an associate degree developed in one of the five degree program areas included in the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block, and with the remaining credit hours determined by the institution's faculty through standard procedures.

A program modified or developed under the act shall be granted, by the Coordinating Board, a special designation indicating that such program has been developed to provide a single articulation pathway to a four-year degree at any Missouri public university offering such degree program. The goal of this designation shall be to provide transparency to students seeking a single articulation pathway to a given baccalaureate degree program.

No institution of higher education shall be required to adopt the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block for degree programs not offered at the institution.

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

Program development at each institution shall be completed in time for courses in the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block to be included in the 2028-29 catalog at each institution providing degree programs in the applicable subject areas.

The Coordinating Board shall maintain a website providing students with clear information on the articulation pathways developed under the act.

If a student successfully completes the transferable lower-division courses at a community college or other public institution of higher education, those courses may be transferred to any other public institution of higher education in this state and shall be substituted for the receiving institution's lower-division block for the same degree program. A student shall receive academic credit toward his or her degree for each of the courses transferred and shall not be required to take additional equivalent courses at the receiving institution for the same degree program. However, these provisions shall not apply to institutions not offering an applicable degree program or to any other degree programs not specified in the act.

Due to program size limitations established for each institution by the State Board of Nursing, admissions to undergraduate nursing programs shall be considered on a space available basis and contingent upon students meeting program admissions requirements, and additional courses may be required to complete the bachelor's degree.

If a student transfers from one public institution of higher education to another public institution of higher education without completing all of the transferable lower-division courses of the sending institution, such student shall receive academic credit toward the same degree program from the receiving institution for each of the courses that the student has successfully completed in the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block of the sending institution. Following receipt of credit for these courses, the student may, if the student has not completed all of the transferable lower-division courses, be required to satisfy further course requirements in the 60 credit-hour, transferable, lower-division course equivalency block of the receiving institution. However, these provisions shall not apply to institutions not offering an applicable degree program or to any other degree programs not specified in the act.

The Coordinating Board shall report to the House Committee on Higher Education and the Senate Committee on Education regarding progress made toward fulfilling the requirements of the act before December 31, 2026.

The Coordinating Board for Higher Education shall develop criteria to annually evaluate the effectiveness of the lower-division course equivalency block and procedures to be followed by public institutions of higher education in resolving disputes, as well as an appeals process for students in the event that an institution fails to award academic credit as provided in the act. The Commissioner of Higher Education or his or her designee shall make the final determination regarding any dispute or appeal and shall give written notice of the final decision to the involved institutions and student, as applicable.

These provisions are similar to SS/SB 69 (2025), HB 183 (2025), and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 38 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 160 (2025), SCS/SB 1075 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024), and HCS/HB 2310 (2024).

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

"MISSOURI STATE LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM" (Sections 191.600 to 191.615)

This act modifies the "Health Professional Student Loan Repayment Program" to be the "Missouri State Loan Repayment Program" or "MOSLRP". MOSLRP shall be for persons who practice in areas of defined need after graduating from an accredited graduate training program in disciplines defined in rule by the Department of Health and Senior Services. MOSLRP shall not include areas of need for chiropractic services, unlike the current "Health Professional Student Loan Repayment Program". At least 35% of appropriated funds each year shall be designated for awards to primary care physicians and general dentists.

The standards the Department may establish shall not include enrollment as a full-time student in certain courses of study as in the current program, but shall include authorization to practice certain types of health professions and in areas of defined need.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 720 (2025) and provisions in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025) and similar to SB 635 (2025).

CHILD CARE FACILITY LICENSURE (Section 210.221)

This act creates a process for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education to issue a temporary child care facility license to a child care provider to expand an existing site or to add a new location. The provider shall not be on probation, have a license revoked in the previous twelve months, or have a current letter of censure and shall complete any required background checks, safety and sanitation inspections, and staff training for the site being expanded or added. Temporary licenses issued under this provision shall be valid for no longer than twelve months or until the Department makes a final determination on full licensure.

Prior to obtaining the temporary license, the provider shall have operated a child care facility for at least thirteen months.

The new facility shall be subject to an inspection without notice within sixty days of opening. If the child care facility is an existing facility, but there is a change of ownership, such facility shall be subject to inspection without notice within 60 days of the change in ownership.

Additionally, a child care license shall specify the effective dates of the license and whether it is temporary.

This provision is identical to HCS/HBs 850, 53, & 482 (2025) and a provision in SCS/HB 834 (2025) and is similar to SB 568 (2025) and SB 571 (2025).

LICENSE WAIVERS FOR SPOUSES OF MISSOURI LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (Section 324.009)

Current law requires an oversight body for professional licenses to waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements within 30 days for a resident military spouse or a nonresident military spouse and to issue such applicant a license if the applicant meets all other requirements. This act provides such waiver to resident and nonresident spouses of Missouri law enforcement officers, as such term is defined in the act. Additionally, this act repeals provisions relating to application to oversight bodies that have entered into licensing compacts.

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

This provision is identical to provisions in SS/SB 61 (2025), HCS/HB 268 (2025), HB 478 (2025), and HCS/HB 946 (2025), and is similar to SB 283 (2025).

LICENSING OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND EMBALMERS (Sections 333.041 and 333.042)

This act modifies the process for obtaining a license to practice embalming and to practice funeral directing.

This act provides that a practicum embalming student registrant may assist, under the direct supervision of a licensed embalmer, in a licensed funeral establishment after approval by the State Board of Embalmers and Funeral Directors ("Board"), but shall not assist when not under such supervision.

In addition of the current requirements for an embalmer's license, this act provides that an applicant for an initial license to practice embalming shall furnish evidence that he or she has passed the National Board Examination Sciences, the Missouri Law Examination, and upon written request to the Board and if such person has not previously passed, the person may sit for the National Board Examination Arts. Additionally, the applicant shall provide evidence of employment in a qualifying embalmer apprentice program, as defined in the act, for no less than six months and has personally embalmed at least twenty-five dead human bodies under the supervision of a licensed embalmer, with the first twelve bodies embalmed under the direct supervision of a licensed embalmer.

Additionally, this act repeals provisions regarding failure to complete the requirements for an embalmer's license in a five-year period, passage of a state examination administered by the Board for an embalmer's license, issuance of an embalmer's or funeral director's license by the Board, and waiver of any licensure requirements to certain individuals of a licensed funeral director because of sickness, mental incapacity, or injury.

This act also provides licensure requirements for an initial license to practice funeral directing. An applicant for such license shall furnish evidence that he or she is eighteen years of age, possesses a high school diploma or equivalent thereof, and has either:

- (1) Completed a funeral service education program and received a passing score on the National Board Examination Arts and the Missouri Law Examination; or
- (2) Applied for a funeral director provisional license, completed a qualifying funeral director apprentice program, and:

- (a) Within twenty-four months, completes a twelve-month apprentice program under the personal supervision of a licensed funeral director in a licensed Missouri funeral establishment, which includes arranging and conducting ten funeral services, and receives a passing score on the National Board Examination Arts and the Missouri Law Examination; or

- (b) Within thirty-six months, completes an eighteen-month apprentice program under the personal supervision of a licensed funeral director in a licensed Missouri funeral establishment, which includes arranging and conducting twenty-five funeral services, and receives a passing score on the Missouri Law Examination.

Additionally, this act repeals provisions regarding hours devoted as an apprentice for applicants of a funeral director license, passage of a state examination administered by the Board for a funeral director's license, failure to complete the requirements for an embalmer's license in a two-year period, and waiver of certain requirements for licensed embalmers seeking a funeral director license.

A person seeking to obtain a funeral director limited license for work only in a cremation funeral

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Kelley

establishment shall meet the qualifications as specified in the act. Additionally, such person shall be exempt from an apprenticeship program.

Finally, this act provides that the Board may, at its discretion and upon written request, waive the funeral director licensure requirements for up to six months if there is an absence of a funeral director in charge due to the death or disability and there is no licensed funeral director available to fulfill the duties. The waiver may allow for a spouse, next of kin, personal representative, or conservator to conduct business until such time as a licensed funeral director can be obtained or arrangements for closure or sale of the funeral establishment, but the waiver shall not allow any services to be provided for which a formal funeral service education program is required.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 834 (2025) and similar to provisions in SB 351 (2025), SB 1052 (2024), in SCS/HB 2280 (2024), HCS/HBs 2322 & 1774 (2024), SB 348 (2023), HB 629 (2023), HB 1491 (2022), HCS/SB 9 (2021), HCS/SB 330 (2021), SCS/HB 585 (2021), HCS/HB 724 (2021), HB 1349 (2021), and HB 2432 (2020).

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR SOCIAL WORKERS (Sections 337.600, 337.604, 337.615, 337.627, 337.628, 337.644, and 337.645)

Currently, the educational requirements for licensure of certain social workers include receiving a baccalaureate or master's degree in social work from an accredited program approved by the Council on Social Work Education or receiving a doctorate or Ph.D. in social work. This act provides that such applicants may receive a master's degree in social work from a social work program either accredited by the Council on Social Work Education or recognized and approved by the State Committee for Social Workers as set forth in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 834 (2025), HCS/HB 268 (2025), in the perfected HB 478 (2025), and in the perfected HB 765 (2025), and are substantially similar to HB 216 (2025), HCS/HB 1533 (2024) and provisions in SCS/HB 2280 (2024).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Brown (26)

HANDLER: Murphy

SS/SB 152 - This act creates new provisions governing foreign spending in state ballot measure campaigns. This act is incorporated into the campaign finance chapter (130) and is subject to already existing campaign finance definitions, except as otherwise provided in the act.

Upon creating, forming, or registering a committee, other than a candidate committee, the treasurer of the committee is required to file an accompanying certificate declaring that no preliminary activity, as that term is defined in the act, was funded, directly or indirectly, by prohibited sources, defined as any contribution from or expenditure made by a foreign national made with the intent to use such funds to influence an election on a ballot measure. Furthermore, after such a committee has been created, formed, or registered, the committee may not knowingly or willfully receive, solicit, or accept contributions or expenditures from a prohibited source, whether directly or indirectly.

For all contributions in excess of \$2,000, donors to committees, other than candidate committees, must affirm that the donor is not a foreign national and that the donor has not knowingly or willfully accepted funds, directly or indirectly, aggregating in excess of \$10,000 from one or more prohibited

SPONSOR: Brown (26)

HANDLER: Murphy

sources within the two-year period immediately preceding the date the contribution is made, in the case of individuals, or within the four-year period immediately preceding the date the contribution is made, in the case of any other entity. Receipt of an affirmation by a committee pursuant to this provision shall create a rebuttable presumption of compliance with this provision on the part of the committee, provided that nothing in this provision shall prohibit the Attorney General from pursuing any action allowed by this act if the Attorney General has found a willful violation.

Within 48 hours of making one or more expenditures supporting or opposing a ballot measure, an entity making such an expenditure shall affirm to the Missouri Ethics Commission (MEC) that it has not knowingly or willfully accepted funds, directly or indirectly, aggregating in excess of \$10,000 from one or more prohibited sources within the four-year period immediately preceding the date the expenditure is made and that it will not do so through the remainder of the calendar year in which the ballot measure will appear on the ballot. Receipt by an entity making an expenditure of an affirmation from a donor that it is not a foreign national shall create a rebuttable presumption that the entity has not knowingly or willingly accepted funds, directly or indirectly, aggregating in excess of \$10,000 from one or more prohibited sources, provided that nothing in this provision shall prohibit the Attorney General from pursuing any action allowed by this act if the Attorney General has found a willful violation.

The act prohibits committees, other than candidate committees, from accepting an in-kind contribution from any foreign national or from any individual or entity that has knowingly or willfully accepted funds, directly or indirectly, aggregating in excess of \$10,000 from one or more foreign nationals within the four year period immediately preceding the date the in-kind contribution is made. Moreover, a foreign national may not make an in-kind expenditure for the purpose of supporting or opposing any ballot measure.

The act specifically prohibits foreign nationals from:

- Directing, dictating, controlling or directly or indirectly participating in the decision-making process of any person with regard to that person's activities to influence a ballot measure; and
- Soliciting, directly or indirectly, the making of a donation, contribution or expenditure by another person to influence a ballot measure.

Additionally, collection of information pursuant to this act shall be done so in accordance with the Personal Privacy Protection Act and any public disclosure shall be considered a violation of the Personal Privacy Protection Act subject to civil action and penalties, as provided in that act.

The act creates a new enforcement mechanism for this act that is separate and distinct from the process that the MEC uses to investigate complaints of campaign finance law currently. Specifically, the Attorney General is allowed to issue civil investigative demands in the same manner as provided for under the Missouri Merchandising Practices Act and may bring a civil action to enforce this act, as described in detail in the act. If, after the hearing, the court determines that probable cause exists to believe that a violation of this act has occurred, the court shall enter an order to that effect and the case should proceed to trial on an expedited basis.

Within 30 days of a finding that a committee has violated this act, the committee shall refund the contribution to the original contributor. In the event of an appeal, the contribution shall be placed in escrow, after which the funds shall be disbursed in accordance with the final order. If the campaign committee is unable to return the funds, the directors, officers or executive members of the campaign committee shall be liable in their personal capacity, jointly and severally, for the refund of said funds.

SPONSOR: Brown (26)

HANDLER: Murphy

Within 30 days of a finding that a committee, person, or other entity making an expenditure has violated this act, the entity making the expenditure shall disgorge to the Attorney General funds in an amount equal to the reported cost of the expenditure. If the funds cannot be disgorged, the person or directors, officers or executive members of the committee or other entity shall be liable in their personal capacities, jointly and severally, for the payment of the amount due. In the event of an appeal, the funds subject to disgorgement shall be placed in escrow, after which they shall be disbursed in accordance with the final order.

If any lobbyist violates any of the provisions of this act, the lobbyist's registration may be revoked or suspended and the lobbyist may be enjoined from receiving compensation or making expenditures for lobbying.

If the Attorney General prevails in an action brought under this act, the court shall award:

- Injunctive relief sufficient to prevent the defendant from violating this act or engaging in acts that aid or abet violations of the act; and
- Statutory damages up to twice the amount of the prohibited contribution or expenditure.

In addition to other penalties provided in this act, if the court finds a knowing or willful violation of this act, the court may assess a penalty of up to three times the statutory damages.

This act is identical to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 794 (2025) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 793 (2025).

SCOTT SVAGERA

SPONSOR: Hudson

HANDLER: Chappell

CCS/HCS/SS/SB 160 - This act establishes provisions relating to educational institutions.

PROTECTIVE HAIRSTYLES IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (Section 160.082)

The act creates the "Missouri Creating a Respectful and Open World for Natural Hair (Missouri CROWN) Act", which governs discriminatory practices in elementary and secondary educational institutions as they relate to protective hairstyles. An "educational institution" is defined as including any public or private prekindergarten program, public or private elementary or secondary school, charter school, or public or private school board, charter school governing board, or other school administrative body.

Under the act, educational institutions that receive state financial assistance or enroll students who receive state financial aid shall not discriminate based on a person's hair texture or protective hairstyle if it is commonly associated with a particular race or origin. However, educational institutions may require hair nets, coverings, or secured hair for safety reasons in career and technical training courses, as needed to meet safety regulations. This provision shall not apply to an educational institution that is controlled by a religious organization if the application of such provision would not be consistent with the religious tenets of that organization.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/HB 937 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 38 (2025), and similar to SB 969 (2024), HCS/HBs 1900, 1591 & 2515 (2024), SCS/SB 424

SPONSOR: Hudson

HANDLER: Chappell

(2023), HCS/HBs 930, 361, & 326 (2023), SB 994 (2022), HCS/HBs 1743 & 2185 (2022), SB 145 (2021), HB 282 (2021), HB 420 (2021), HB 503 (2021), HB 1066 (2021), HB 1309 (2021), HB 1314 (2021), and HB 2356 (2020).

AUTHORITY TO CONFER DEGREES (Sections 172.280 and 174.160)

This act authorizes Missouri State University to grant Doctor of Philosophy degrees in disciplines other than engineering and to grant Bachelor of Science degrees in veterinary technology.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS#2/HB 419 (2025) and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 38 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 150 (2025), and HCS/HB 937 (2025).

STUDENT ASSOCIATIONS AT PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER LEARNING (Sections 173.1555 and 173.1556)

This act prohibits public institutions of higher learning, such as state colleges, community colleges, and technical schools, from taking adverse action against a student association because of the association's beliefs or the actions of its leaders. Specifically, these institutions shall not deny a belief-based student association, such as a political, ideological, or religious association, any benefits that are available to other student groups, including access to campus facilities and communication channels. A belief-based student association shall be responsible for defining its own mission, beliefs, and conduct standards. A belief-based student association may seek relief in a judicial or administrative proceeding against an institution that violates the provisions of the act.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to a belief-based student association if there is substantial evidence that such association's viewpoint or expression of the viewpoint would materially and substantially disrupt the educational environment or interfere with the rights of others, in accordance with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Healy v. James* (1972).

These provisions are similar to HB 1518 (2024), HB 136 (2023), HB 1724 (2022), SB 332 (2021), SB 761 (2020), HB 1926 (2020), SB 314 (2019), HB 837 (2019), HB 2074 (2018), and provisions in SB 1022 (2018).

DANNY'S LAW: OFFENSE OF HAZING (Section 578.365)

This act provides that the offense of hazing shall be known as "Danny's Law" and provides that a person is guilty of the offense of hazing if a person knowingly, actively, and not under duress participates in, solicits another person to participate in, or causes or plans a willful act that endangers a student or certain members of organizations under the sanction of a public or private college or university.

This act provides that a person shall not be guilty of the offense of hazing if the person establishes that he or she:

- Was present at the event where hazing occurred and a person was in need of immediate medical assistance;
- Was the first person to call 911 or campus security to report the need for medical attention;
- Provided the relevant information to the 911 operator or campus security; and
- Remained at the scene until medical assistance arrived and cooperated with such assistance.

Additionally, this act provides that a person shall be immune from prosecution if the person can establish he or she rendered aid to the hazing victim before assistance arrived.

SPONSOR: Hudson

HANDLER: Chappell

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 167 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 43 (2025), HCS/HB 234 (2025), and in SCS/HCS/HBs 971, 293 & 978 (2025), and is similar to SB 384 (2025), SB 1427 (2024), and HB 1443 (2024).

OLIVIA SHANNON

*** SB 218 ***

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Parker

HCS/SS/SB 218 - This act modifies provisions relating to court operations.

INTERPRETER SERVICES IN COURT PROCEEDINGS (SECTION 476.806)

This act provides that if a party or witness to a civil, juvenile, or criminal proceeding, instead of only in criminal proceedings, requires an interpreter or translator, the fees and expenses for such interpreter or translator are payable by the State from funds thus appropriated.

This provision is identical to HB 182 (2025) and a provision in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025).

CONFIDENTIALITY ON CASE.NET OF DECEASED INDIVIDUALS WITH CERTAIN CONVICTIONS (SECTION 476.1025)

This act provides that a parent, spouse, child, or personal representative of a person who was convicted of a misdemeanor offense may file a motion with a copy of the death certificate in the court of conviction to have the record made confidential on any automated case management system (Missouri Case.net) if the person has been deceased for six months or more. Prior to making such conviction confidential, the court shall determine whether any person would be unfairly prejudiced by the confidentiality of such conviction.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 83 (2025), HB 143 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), HB 1718 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), and HCS/HB 371 (2023) and is similar to HB 1599 (2022), HB 972 (2021), and HB 2514 (2020).

JUDICIAL PRIVACY ACT (SECTIONS 476.1300 TO 476.1313)

This act modifies the Judicial Privacy Act by providing for the regulation of the use of personal information of certain court-related officers, including circuit clerks, court administrators, deputy circuit clerks, division clerks, municipal clerks, juvenile officers, and chief deputy juvenile officers.

The act provides that the Judicial Privacy Act shall not apply to personal information present in records of court proceedings on the statewide court automation system (Missouri Case.net). Additionally, under this act, no person, business, or association shall publicly post or display on the internet a judicial officer's personal information if such person, business, or association has received a written request, rather than if the judicial officer has provided written consent or made a written request.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 1457 (2025) and in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025) and are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2205) and in SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025).

BASIC CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES FUND (SECTION 477.650)

Currently, the provision of law establishing the Basic Civil Legal Services Fund, which provides funding to legal services organizations in this state to provide civil legal services and representation to

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Parker

eligible low-income persons, is set to expire on December 31, 2025. This act repeals the expiration date.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/SB 10 (2025), in HCS/HB 83 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 87 (2025), HB 124 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in HCS/HB 179 (2025), HB 181 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), SCS/SBs 391 & 355 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025), HB 1838 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024) and is substantially similar to SB 946 (2024) and a provision in SCS/HB 2719 (2024).

TREATMENT COURTS (SECTION 478.001)

Currently, the treatment court divisions of the circuit courts may include an adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, and veteran treatment court, which are specialized courts focused on addressing substance abuse disorders, mental health disorders, and co-occurring disorders of certain criminal defendants. This act provides for the establishment of a mental health treatment court to provide an alternative for the disposal of cases that stem from mental health or co-occurring disorders of criminal defendants.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 82 (2025), in HCS/HB 83 (2025), in SB 143 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), HB 227 (2025), in SB 352 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HBs 971, 293 & 978 (2025), in SCS/SB 897 (2024), SB 1370 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), and in HCS/HB 2700 (2024).

CIRCUIT JUDGES AUTHORIZATION (SECTIONS 478.330)

This act modifies provisions relating to the addition of circuit judges based on judicial performance reports and for certain circuits. The act provides that the clerk of the Supreme Court of Missouri shall notify the Revisor of Statutes of any new circuit judgeships authorized pursuant to judicial performance reports and an initial appropriation. The Revisor shall publish a footnote listing the authorized judgeships and corresponding circuit. Authorized judgeships in partisan counties shall be elected at the next general election after the authorization, and every six years thereafter.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 93 & 1139 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), and in SB 352 (2025).

6TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - PLATTE: CIRCUIT JUDGE (SECTION 478.376)

This act codifies three circuit judges in the Sixth Judicial Circuit, which consists of Platte County.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 93 & 1139 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), and in SB 352 (2025).

13TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - BOONE & CALLAWAY: CIRCUIT JUDGES (SECTION 478.610)

This act codifies five circuit judges in the Thirteenth Judicial Circuit, consisting of Boone County and Callaway County. The fifth circuit judge is to be elected in 2030, and every six years thereafter.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 93 & 1139 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), and in SB 352 (2025).

19TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - COLE: CIRCUIT JUDGES (SECTION 478.625)

This act codifies four circuit judges in the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, consisting of Cole County. The fourth circuit judge is to be elected in 2030, and every six years thereafter.

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Parker

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 352 (2025).

24TH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - MADISON, ST. FRANCOIS, STE. GENEVIEVE & WASHINGTON: CIRCUIT JUDGE (SECTION 478.690)

Currently, the 24th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Madison, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, and Washington, has two circuit judges. This act increases the number of circuit judges to three, with the third circuit judge appointed by the Governor for a term ending January 1, 2031, and thereafter shall be elected, beginning with an election in 2030.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/HB 93 & 1139 (2025).

32ND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT - PERRY, BOLLINGER & CAPE GIRARDEAU: CIRCUIT JUDGE (SECTION 478.710)

Currently, there are two circuit judges in the 32nd Judicial Circuit, which consists of Perry, Bollinger, and Cape Girardeau. This act increases the number of circuit judges to three, with the third circuit judge appointed by the Governor for a term ending January 1, 2029, and thereafter shall be elected, beginning with an election in 2028.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025) and is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 93 & 1139 (2025), SB 558 (2025), SB 1384 (2024), and HB 2600 (2024).

COMPENSATION OF JURORS (SECTIONS 488.040 & 494.455)

Currently, a juror shall receive seven cents per mile to and from his or her place of residence and the courthouse. This act modifies the mileage rate of jurors to the mileage rate of state employees, which is currently provided at sixty-five and half cents. Current law also provides that grand or petit jurors in certain counties, including in Clay and Greene, shall not receive compensation for the first two days of service, but shall receive fifty dollars with seven cents per mile for the third and any subsequent days that the juror actually serves. This act provides that the governing body of the county or the City of St. Louis may adopt a system of juror compensation that provides grand or petit jurors to receive no compensation on the first two days of actual service, but receive fifty dollars with the state employee mileage rate for the third and any subsequent days of actual service.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/HB 83 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 176 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 221 (2025), in SB 352 (2025), SB 447 (2025), in SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025), in SCS/SB 897 (2024), SCS/SB 1220 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), are substantially similar to provisions in HB 131 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024), and are similar to HB 1457 (2024).
KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Schroer

HANDLER: Keathley

SS/SB 221 - This act modifies the standard for review for a state agency's interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and other subregulatory documents. Specifically, a court or administrative hearing officer shall interpret the meaning and effect of such statutes, rules, regulations, and documents de novo, rather than de novo upon motion by a party if the action only involves the agency's application of the law to the facts and does not involve administrative discretion. Further, after applying customary tools of

SPONSOR: Schroer

HANDLER: Keathley

interpretation, the court or officer shall decide any remaining doubt in favor of a reasonable interpretation that limits agency power and maximizes individual liberty.

This act is substantially similar to HB 663 (2025).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Diehl

SS/SCS/SB 271 - This act modifies provisions relating to emergency services.

FIRE PROTECTION ORDINANCES

This act provides that any fire protection or fire prevention ordinance adopted by any county in this state shall not be exercised so as to impose regulations or to require permits with respect to the erection, maintenance, repair, alteration, or extension of farm buildings or farm structures. (Section 64.003)

Additionally, current law authorizes fire protection district boards to adopt and amend fire protection and fire prevention ordinances. This act provides that any fire protection and fire prevention ordinances adopted shall not be exercised so as to impose regulations or to require permits with respect to the erection, maintenance, repair, alteration, or extension of farm buildings or farm structures. (Section 321.220)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HB 352 (2025) and are substantially similar to SB 602 (2025) and HCS/HB 533 (2025), and to provisions in HCS/HB 642 (2025).

FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS

This act provides that the Board of Trustees of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis ("Board") shall not be prevented from simultaneously acting as the trustees of any other pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for firefighters employed by St. Louis City. The administration of the other plan shall be in accordance with the terms of such plan. Additionally, the administration of the other plan includes the ability of the Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the plan's funds and for the transaction of the plan's business. The Board shall maintain separate records of all proceedings of the pension plan.

Furthermore, this act provides that the Board of Trustees shall have the authority and discretion to invest funds of the other pension plan in property of any kind. The Board may choose to invest the funds of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis and the funds of the plan in the same investments if the amounts invested and the gains, profits, or losses are accounted for separately. No benefits due from the pension plan shall be paid from the funds of the System. Additionally, no expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of the other pension plan or in the investment of the other pension plan's funds shall be paid by the funds of the System. Finally, nothing in this act shall prevent the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis City from adopting ordinances relating to the pensioning of firefighters and their dependents in regards to other pension plans administered by the Board. (Sections 87.140 to 87.350)

These provisions are identical to SB 255 (2025) and HB 205 (2025), and to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 44 & 426 (2025), SS#2/SCS/HB 147 (2025), SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), and are substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 71 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), SCS/SB 1404 (2024), HB 1980 (2024), SB 349 (2021), and HB 1001 (2021).

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Diehl

LOCAL USE TAXES

Current law authorizes counties and municipalities to impose a local use tax if a local sales tax is imposed. This act extends such authority to any political subdivision with the ability to impose a sales tax for emergency services. (Section 144.757)

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), and is substantially similar to HCS/HB 641 (2025), SB 1264 (2024), and HB 2503 (2024), and to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025), SB 270 (2025), and SB 382 (2025).

AMBULANCE DISTRICT TRAINING

This act modifies training requirements for members of an ambulance district board of directors. Under this act, board members shall complete three hours of continuing education for each term of office. Failure to do so shall result in immediate disqualification and the office shall be vacant until filled.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025), and SCS/SB 317 (2025), and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 548 (2025), SB 7 (2025), SB 206 (2025), SCS/SB 1382 (2024), and SB 1340 (2024).

Under this act, each ambulance district shall arrange for an audit of the district's records and accounts every three years by a certified public accountant. The audit shall be made available to the public on the district's website or otherwise freely available by other electronic means.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), SB 548 (2025), SB 7 (2025), SB 206 (2025), SCS/SB 1382 (2024), and SB 1340 (2024).

The Department of Health and Seniors Services, as a part of regulating ground ambulance service licenses, shall promulgate rules regarding participation with regional emergency medical services advisory committees and ambulance service administrator qualifications.

This act requires ambulance services to report to the Department individuals serving as ambulance service administrators. These administrators shall be required to complete training as described in the act.

Finally, the Department may refuse to issue, deny renewal of, or suspend a license required for ground ambulance services or take other corrective actions for reasons specified in the act. If the Department makes a determination of insolvency or insufficiency of services, then the Department may require the license holder to submit and complete a corrective plan, as described in the act.

The Department shall be required to provide notice of any determination of insolvency or insufficiency of services to persons and entities specified in the act. The Department shall immediately engage with other license holders in the area to determine how ground ambulance services may be provided to the affected area during the service disruption. Assisting license holders may be compensated for such assistance as described in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025), and SCS/SB 317 943 (2025), and substantially similar to provisions in SB 548 (2025), SB 7 (2025), SB 206 (2025), SB 1340 (2024), and provisions in SCS/SB 1382 (2024).

SPONSOR: Black

HANDLER: Diehl

Under this act, a specialty hospital, meaning a hospital other than a general acute care hospital, shall not be required to comply with certain statutory provisions relating to forensic examinations of victims of sexual assault if such hospital has in place a policy for the transfer of such victims to an appropriate hospital with an emergency department.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025), SB 178 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), and the perfected HCS/HB 2413 (2024), and substantially similar to SB 1326 (2024).

Under current law certain medical professionals, individuals with first aid training, or in cases of suicide attempts, any other individual renders emergency care or assistance at a scene of an emergency or accident, then such individual shall not be liable for any civil damages except if damages are caused by gross negligence or willful or wanton acts. This act expands such liability protections to any person rendering emergency care or assistance.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025) and is substantially similar to SB 521 (2025).

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES

This act modifies the State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services by changing the number of council members from 16 to no more than 23 and specifying the members who shall serve on the Council. Currently, members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under this act, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, the regional EMS advisory committees, and the Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee shall appoint members. (Section 190.101)

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), SCS/SB 33 (2025), SB 143 (2025), SB 206 (2025), SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), and HCS/HB 943 (2025), and is substantially similar to HB 313 (2025) and to a provision in HCS/SB 189 (2025), SCS/SB 317 (2025), SB 548 (2025), SB 270 (2025), SB 1277 (2024), and a provision in SCS/SB 1382 (2024).

GROUND AMBULANCE SERVICE REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCE

Current law establishing the Ground Ambulance Service Reimbursement Allowance excludes any ambulance service owned or operated by an entity owned and operated by Missouri, including any hospital owned or operated by the University of Missouri Board of Curators. This act removes this exception. (Section 190.800)

This provision is identical to SB 629 (2025) and HB 1133 (2025), and to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 7 (2025), SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), HCS/HB 943 (2025).

FIRE PROTECTION AND AMBULANCE DISTRICTS SALES TAX

Current law authorizes ambulance and fire protection districts in certain counties to propose a sales tax at a rate of up to 0.5%. This act allows such districts to propose a sales tax of up to 1.0%, and repeals a prohibition on certain counties imposing such tax. (Sections 321.552 to 321.556)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025), and SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), and are substantially similar to HCS/HB 895 (2025), HCS/HB 1268 (2025), SB 354 (2023), SB 966 (2022), SB 175 (2021), SB 869 (2020), and HB 2386 (2020), and to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025), SB 270 (2025), SCS/SB 770 (2020), SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020),

SPONSOR: Black
and HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020).
JOSH NORBERG

HANDLER: Diehl

*** SB 348 ***

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schulte

HCS#2/SCS/SB 348 - This act modifies provisions relating to state designations.

JOHN DONALDSON DAY (Section 9.005)

This act designates every February 20th as John Donaldson Day in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 303 (2025) and SB 1417 (2024).

LINKS, INCORPORATED DAY (Section 9.171)

This act designates every November 9th as "Links, Incorporated Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 433 (2025).

OVARIAN CANCER AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.234)

This act designates September every year as "Ovarian Cancer Awareness Month" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 111 (2025).

EDDIE GAEDEL DAY (Section 9.292)

This act designates every August 19th as "Eddie Gaedel Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 799 (2025) and SB 1465 (2024).

CHRIS SIFFORD DAY (Section 9.367)

This act designates August 6 each year as "Chris Sifford Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 156 (2025), provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024), HB 1924 (2024), provisions in HCS/HB 1619 (2024), and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024), and substantially similar to SB 584 (2023).

MICHAEL COLLINS DAY (Section 9.385)

This act designates every October 16th as "Michael Collins Day" in Missouri in honor of Michael Collins, an Irish revolutionary, soldier, and politician.

This provision is identical to SB 798 (2025).

EMMETT KELLY DAY (Section 9.386)

This act designates the last Saturday of April of each year as "Emmett Kelly Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 580 (2025), HB 310 (2025) and SB 1144 (2024).

CELIA DAY (Section 9.388)

This act designates the second Tuesday of April of each year as "Celia Day" in Missouri. The teachers

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schulte

and students of the schools of this state are encouraged to observe the day with age-appropriate instruction regarding Celia and her story.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 1512 (2024), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024), and provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024).

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AWARENESS WEEK (Section 9.389)

This act designates the week in which the second Tuesday of April falls each year as "Human Trafficking Awareness Week". Citizens of this state are encouraged to participate in appropriate events and activities to promote awareness of human trafficking, victim remedies and services, trafficking prevention, and the history of slavery in our state.

BELIEVE IN GIANNA DAY (Section 9.401)

This act designates November 13 each year as "Believe in Gianna Day" in Missouri. Citizens in the state are encouraged to participate in appropriate events and activities to raise awareness of Sanfilippo Syndrome, and to celebrate Gianna Wacker.

These provisions are identical to HB 604 (2025).

AMYLOIDOSIS AWARENESS DAY (Section 9.402)

This act establishes May 8 each year as "Amyloidosis Awareness Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SB 304 (2025), SB 1490 (2024) and HB 2591 (2024).

KAPPA ALPHA PSI DAY (Section 9.409)

This act designates January 5 of each year as "Kappa Alpha Psi Day" in Missouri.

This provision is identical to SCS/SB 110 (2025) and similar to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024), and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024).

END NEIGHBORHOOD GUN VIOLENCE DAY (Section 9.416)

This act designates June 17th of each year as "Neighborhood Gun Violence Prevention Day" in honor of Preston Ja'mon "Tink" Jones, Sr.

This provision is identical to SB 777 (2025) and HB 1403 (2025).

ALPHA-GAL SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH (Section 9.420)

This act designates the month of May as "Alpha-Gal Syndrome Awareness Day" in Missouri. Citizens of the state are encouraged to participate in appropriate events and activities to raise awareness of the challenges of the syndrome.

OFFICIAL APPLE CAPITAL OF MISSOURI (Section 10.250)

This act designates the City of Waverly as the official apple capital of the State of Missouri.

OFFICIAL PATRIOTIC MURAL CITY OF MISSOURI (Section 10.251)

This act designates the City of Concordia as the official patriotic mural city of the State of Missouri.

LIVE ENTERTAINMENT CAPITAL OF MISSOURI (Section 10.254)

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schulte

This act designates the City of Branson as the official "Live Entertainment Capital" for the State of Missouri.

This provision is identical to HB 109 (2025).

OFFICIAL ROCK RADIO STATION OF MISSOURI (Section 10.260)

This act designates KSHE 94.7, or "KSHE 95", as the official rock radio station of Missouri.

This provision is identical to HB 602 (2025).

ROUTE 66 SIGNAGE MAINTENANCE AND ENHANCEMENT ACT OF 2025 (Section 226.796, 226.804, and 620.2200)

Currently, the Department of Transportation cannot use state moneys for Route 66 signs. This act repeals that prohibition.

This act creates the "Route 66 Signage Maintenance and Enhancement Act of Missouri". The "Route 66 Maintenance and Enhancement Program" is established within the Department to maintain and repair existing Route 66 supplemental signage across the state. The program may be expanded to include enhancement of such signage, including county and city roads. Signs must highlight historical roadside features and comply with certain Department standards.

No later than January 31, 2026, the Department, in coordination with the Missouri Route 66 Centennial Commission, shall establish guidelines for uniformity of supplemental signage design and collaborate with counties and municipalities to implement the installation and maintenance of the signage. The replacement of existing signage and installation of new signage shall be completed by May 30, 2026. The program must implement theft prevention measures for the signage.

The Department shall seek guidance from the Route 66 Association of Missouri with respect to historical context and expertise on signage placement. The act creates the "Route 66 Supplemental Signage Fund" to be used solely purposes of this act. The Department may establish a program to provide matching grants for local governments and organizations to address specific signage needs or enhancements within their jurisdictions. Finally, the Missouri Route 66 Centennial Commission can use its funds for the signage program. Currently, the Commission must submit its final report by June 30, 2027, and terminate on December 1, 2027. This act extends the dates to June 30, 2030, and December 1, 2030, respectively.

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 996 (2025) and SCS/HB 37 (2025).

POW/MIA CPT STEVEN N BEZOLD MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 226.886)

This act designates POW/MIA CPT Steven N Bezold Memorial Highway in Montgomery County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 1106 (2025).

OZARK HIGHLANDS SPIRITS REGION (Section 226.1170)

This act provides that the Department of Transportation, in consultation with the Ozark Highland Distillers Guild, shall erect and maintain suitable markings and signs designating the Ozark Highlands

SPONSOR: Fitzwater
Spirits Region.

HANDLER: Schulte

These provisions are identical to HB 201 (2025), provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024), provisions in SCS/SBs 1067, 1308, & 1303 (2024), provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024), HCS/HB 2414 (2024), and provisions in HCS/HB 2279 (2024).

FEES FOR ADMINISTRATIVELY DESIGNATED HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES (Section 227.299)

This act provides that the fee charged by the Highways and Transportation Commission for the 20-year administrative designation of a bridge or highway shall not exceed the cost of the materials needed to construct the sign, rather than the cost of constructing and maintaining the proposed signs.

The act also specifies that highways or bridges designated for certain first responders, military personnel, and state employees shall be exempt from the requirement to submit signatures and fees, rather than excluded from this designation method.

These provisions are identical to HB 841 (2025) and HB 1596 (2025).

SAM GRAVES HEART OF AMERICA BRIDGE (Sections 227.503 and 227.887)

This act designates the Heart of America Bridge in Kansas City as the "Sam Graves Heart of America Bridge".

These provisions are identical to SB 833 (2025) and HB 1394 (2025).

SENATOR BILL FOSTER MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.830)

This act designates "Senator Bill Foster Memorial Bridge" in Butler County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HB 37 (2025), provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024), and HB 1407 (2024).

CELIA MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.840)

This act designates "Celia Memorial Highway" in Callaway County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This provision is identical to provisions in SB 1512 (2024), and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024) and provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024).

ADAM ELLIS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.841)

This act designates "Adam Ellis Memorial Highway" in Pike County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

DEPUTY MARSHAL DAVID THURMAN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.857)

This act designates "Deputy Marshal David Thurman Memorial Highway" in McDonald County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 734 (2025).

OFFICER CODY ALLEN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.862)

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schulte

This act designates "Officer Cody Allen Memorial Highway" in Lafayette County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 37 (2025).

OFFICER JAMES MUHLBAUER K-9 OFFICER CHAMP MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.871)

This act designates "Officer James Muhlbauer K-9 Officer Champ Memorial Bridge" in Jackson County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 504 (2025) and SCS/HB 37 (2025).

CORPORAL RICHARD E RUTHERFORD MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.875)

This act designates "Corporal Richard E Rutherford Memorial Highway" in Montgomery County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 64 (2025).

PFC BYRON LEA BROWN MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.876)

This act designates "PFC Byron Lea Brown Memorial Highway" in Montgomery County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 65 (2025).

LCPL KEO JOE KESHNER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.877)

This act designates "LCPL Keo Joe Keshner Memorial Highway" in Montgomery County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 63 (2025).

POLICE OFFICER PHYLICIA CARSON MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.878)

This act designates "Police Officer Phylcia Carson Memorial Bridge" in Camden County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 107 (2025).

SERGEANT COLIN I ARSLANBAS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.879)

This act designates "Sergeant Colin I Arslanbas Memorial Highway" in St. Charles County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to SB 577 (2025) and HB 636 (2025).

US REPRESENTATIVE BILLY LONG HIGHWAY (Section 227.882)

This act designates "US Representative Billy Long Highway" in Greene County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 37 (2025).

POLICE OFFICER DAVID LEE MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.883)

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schulte

This act designates "Police Officer David Lee Memorial Highway" in St. Louis City. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

These provisions are identical to HB 957 (2025).

JOHN LUCAS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.884)

This act designates "John Lucas Memorial Highway" in Moniteau County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 37 (2025).

COL ELMER R PARRISH MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.885)

This act designates "COL Elmer R Parrish Memorial Bridge" in Pulaski County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 37 (2025).

PFC LELAND S DEEDS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.888)

This act designates "PFC LeLand S Deeds Memorial Highway" in Sullivan County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by the Department of Transportation.

WILLIAM PATRICK THOMPSON MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.889)

This act designates "William Patrick Thompson Memorial Highway" in Webster County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

COTTON FITZSIMMONS MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 227.892)

This act designates "Cotton Fitzsimmons Memorial Highway" in Pike County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2024) and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024).

MAYOR STAN SALVA BRIDGE (Section 227.893)

This act designates "Mayor Stan Salva Bridge" in Jackson County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

BEULAH POYNTER MEMORIAL BRIDGE (Section 227.894)

This act designates "Beulah Poynter Memorial Bridge" in Harrison County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

FREEDOM 13 ORGANIZATION SPECIAL LICENSE PLATE (Section 301.3183)

This act provides that motor vehicles may be issued "The Freedom 13 Organization" special license plates by the Department of Revenue.

This provision is identical to SB 504 (2025).

HISTORIC LEGACY TRAILS OF MISSOURI (Section 620.471)

This act designates certain trails as "Historic Legacy Trails of Missouri". The Department of

SPONSOR: Fitzwater

HANDLER: Schulte

Economic Development shall place at least two signs along each trail, denoting the trail's status as a historic legacy trail.

These provisions are identical to HB 510 (2025) and provisions in HCS#2/SS#2/SB 964 (2025), similar to HB 1934 (2024), and identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 2797 (2024).

E E CRADER MEMORIAL HIGHWAY (Section 1)

This act designates "E E Crader Highway" in Scott and Mississippi Counties. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 37 (2025).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Brown (26)

HANDLER: Banderman

SB 396 - This act authorizes the board of trustees of a consolidated public library district to change the dates of the fiscal year.

This act is identical to HB 369 (2025), SB 1124 (2024), SB 412 (2023), HB 437 (2023), and to provisions in SCS/HB 2084 (2024), HB 1512 (2024), HCS/HB 2206 (2024), HCS/SB 155 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 222 (2023), and HCS/HB 986 (2023).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Carter

HANDLER: Loy

SCR 3 - This concurrent resolution adds health and life sciences and immersive learning experiences to the mission of Missouri Southern State University.

This resolution is identical to SCR 22 (2024) and similar to HCR 50 (2024).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 2 - Elementary and Secondary Education

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 4,442,850,850	\$ 4,412,170,448
FEDERAL	2,386,438,786	1,600,630,836
OTHER	2,185,763,846	2,192,538,284
.		
TOTAL	\$ 9,015,053,482	\$ 8,205,339,568

.	Senate	Final
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***** HB 2 *****

(Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

GR	\$ 4,765,252,881	\$ 4,748,431,877
FEDERAL	1,725,574,600	1,723,754,721
OTHER	2,187,566,215	2,187,566,215
.		
TOTAL	\$ 8,678,393,696	\$ 8,659,752,813

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 3 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 3 - Higher Education and Workforce Development

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 1,238,044,684	\$ 1,267,682,766
FEDERAL	71,183,824	55,023,946
OTHER	106,590,628	106,585,302
.		
TOTAL	\$ 1,415,819,136	\$ 1,429,292,014

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 1,286,412,407	\$ 1,286,930,357
FEDERAL	70,590,705	59,062,542
OTHER	106,590,631	106,590,631
.		
TOTAL	\$ 1,463,593,743	\$ 1,452,583,530

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 4 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 4 - Revenue & Transportation

.	REVENUE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 77,920,980	\$ 76,602,893
FEDERAL	4,296,930	4,291,443
OTHER	836,334,650	835,138,180
.		
TOTAL	\$ 918,552,560	\$ 916,032,516

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 78,222,173	\$ 78,222,173
FEDERAL	4,297,071	4,297,071
OTHER	834,936,230	835,436,230
.		

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

TOTAL	\$	917,455,474	\$	917,955,474
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TRANSPORTATION

.		Governor		House
GR	\$	589,731,345	\$	389,269,454
FEDERAL		407,905,410		219,951,776
OTHER		3,776,557,456		3,612,686,531
.				
TOTAL	\$	4,774,194,211	\$	4,221,907,761

.		Senate		Final
GR	\$	326,434,891	\$	403,688,234
FEDERAL		1,505,349,276		1,505,349,276
OTHER		2,322,189,101		2,964,887,853
.				
TOTAL	\$	4,153,973,268	\$	4,873,925,363

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 5 - Office of Administration

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATION

.		Governor		House
GR	\$	457,243,456	\$	451,168,545
FEDERAL		127,071,718		136,293,806
OTHER		167,545,694		167,795,796
.				
TOTAL	\$	751,860,868	\$	755,258,147

.		Senate		Final
GR	\$	417,991,313	\$	469,162,613
FEDERAL		136,537,292		136,725,144
OTHER		159,747,612		167,947,613
.				
TOTAL	\$	714,276,217	\$	773,835,370

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

.		Governor		House
GR	\$	1,010,583,670	\$	1,010,583,670
FEDERAL		340,697,369		340,697,369

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

OTHER	357,291,944	357,291,944
.		
TOTAL	\$1,708,572,983	\$1,708,572,983

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,010,583,670	\$1,010,583,670
FEDERAL	340,697,369	340,697,369
OTHER	357,291,944	357,291,944
.		
TOTAL	\$1,708,572,983	\$1,708,572,983

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 6 - Agriculture, Natural Resources & Conservation

.	AGRICULTURE	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 15,518,763	\$ 15,926,181
FEDERAL	16,737,683	16,861,734
OTHER	31,458,496	31,297,804
.		
TOTAL	\$ 63,714,942	\$ 64,085,719

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 24,489,374	\$ 24,464,374
FEDERAL	16,737,730	16,797,730
OTHER	32,645,935	32,495,935
.		
TOTAL	\$ 73,873,039	\$ 73,758,039

.	NATURAL RESOURCES	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 70,351,844	\$ 90,756,476
FEDERAL	189,710,618	169,395,602
OTHER	1,102,995,441	953,444,740
.		
TOTAL	\$1,363,057,903	\$1,213,596,818

.	Senate	Final
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SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

GR	\$ 146,303,259	\$ 162,694,259
FEDERAL	189,712,207	189,712,207
OTHER	949,998,203	954,498,203
.		
TOTAL	\$1,286,013,669	\$1,306,904,669

CONSERVATION

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	240,926,315	240,793,641
.		
TOTAL	\$ 240,926,315	\$ 240,793,641

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 0	\$ 0
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	240,930,141	240,930,141
.		
TOTAL	\$ 240,930,141	\$ 240,930,141

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 7 - Economic Development, Commerce and Insurance & Labor and Industrial Relations

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

	Governor	House
GR	\$ 136,238,328	\$ 141,698,264
FEDERAL	1,995,992,502	1,996,394,915
OTHER	40,698,432	42,386,157
.		
TOTAL	\$2,172,929,262	\$2,180,479,336

	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 226,995,459	\$ 217,440,459
FEDERAL	1,995,992,677	1,996,407,831
OTHER	40,698,470	42,398,470
.		
TOTAL	\$2,263,686,606	\$2,256,246,760

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

.	COMMERCE AND INSURANCE			
.	Governor		House	
GR	\$	2,326,406	\$	3,295,964
FEDERAL		1,650,000		1,650,000
OTHER		79,643,826		77,317,532
.				
TOTAL	\$	<u>83,620,232</u>	\$	<u>82,263,496</u>
.	Senate		Final	
GR	\$	7,787,416	\$	7,787,416
FEDERAL		1,650,000		1,650,000
OTHER		81,260,494		81,060,494
.				
TOTAL	\$	<u>90,697,910</u>	\$	<u>90,497,910</u>

.	LABOR AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS			
.	Governor		House	
GR	\$	5,099,313	\$	3,859,788
FEDERAL		108,150,024		98,637,460
OTHER		248,706,379		248,610,631
.				
TOTAL	\$	<u>361,955,716</u>	\$	<u>351,107,879</u>
.	Senate		Final	
GR	\$	5,299,399	\$	5,099,399
FEDERAL		98,151,097		98,151,097
OTHER		248,763,166		248,763,166
.				
TOTAL	\$	<u>352,213,662</u>	\$	<u>352,013,662</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 8 - Public Safety & National Guard

PUBLIC SAFETY

.	Governor		House	
GR	\$	172,910,418	\$	178,745,295

***** HB 8 *****

(Cont'd)

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

FEDERAL	431,011,431	431,080,359
OTHER	590,251,787	592,273,912
.		
TOTAL	\$1,194,173,636	\$1,202,099,566

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 227,182,588	\$ 213,222,848
FEDERAL	431,081,979	431,081,979
OTHER	606,206,315	600,882,284
.		
TOTAL	\$1,264,470,882	\$1,245,187,111

NATIONAL GUARD

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 9,753,957	\$ 10,432,545
FEDERAL	38,242,275	38,127,377
OTHER	7,384,711	6,954,448
.		
TOTAL	\$ 55,380,943	\$ 55,514,370

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 9,935,210	\$ 9,935,210
FEDERAL	38,245,467	38,399,048
OTHER	6,984,724	6,984,724
.		
TOTAL	\$ 55,165,401	\$ 55,318,982

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 9 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 9 - Corrections

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 935,433,081	\$ 918,530,493
FEDERAL	6,002,071	6,213,520
OTHER	93,452,518	93,355,982
.		
TOTAL	\$1,034,887,670	\$1,018,099,995

.	Senate	Final
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***** HB 9 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

GR	\$ 954,940,305	\$ 951,564,781
FEDERAL	6,214,441	6,214,441
OTHER	93,452,839	93,434,119
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$1,054,607,585</u>	<u>\$1,051,213,341</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 10 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 10 - Mental Health & Health and Senior Services

MENTAL HEALTH

.	Governor	House
GR	\$1,744,871,975	\$1,713,188,859
FEDERAL	2,531,056,091	2,509,206,567
OTHER	82,660,987	92,247,410
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$4,358,589,053</u>	<u>\$4,314,642,836</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$1,811,190,930	\$1,780,195,793
FEDERAL	2,595,742,879	2,580,216,757
OTHER	95,542,826	95,742,026
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$4,502,476,635</u>	<u>\$4,456,154,576</u>

HEALTH AND SENIOR SERVICES

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 617,217,605	\$ 593,565,229
FEDERAL	1,657,643,559	1,567,626,647
OTHER	108,304,126	110,165,271
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,383,165,290</u>	<u>\$2,271,357,147</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 634,728,048	\$ 631,632,329
FEDERAL	1,599,283,484	1,597,608,484
OTHER	117,878,124	117,878,124
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$2,351,889,656</u>	<u>\$2,347,118,937</u>

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 11 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 11 - Social Services

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 3,042,703,765	\$ 2,482,508,360
FEDERAL	12,727,434,545	12,507,036,536
OTHER	1,765,620,250	1,760,004,213
.		
TOTAL	\$17,535,758,560	\$16,749,549,109

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 3,145,721,783	\$ 2,620,570,469
FEDERAL	12,513,564,453	12,637,724,948
OTHER	1,772,145,743	1,772,145,743
.		
TOTAL	\$17,431,431,979	\$17,030,441,160

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 12 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SS/SCS/HCS/HB 12 - Elected Officials, Judiciary, Public Defender & General Assembly

.	ELECTED OFFICIALS	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$171,140,878	\$175,064,188
FEDERAL	41,110,053	41,012,235
OTHER	105,890,813	105,674,926
.		
TOTAL	\$318,141,744	\$321,751,349

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$130,111,095	\$179,251,095
FEDERAL	41,111,619	41,111,619
OTHER	105,187,505	105,187,505
.		
TOTAL	\$276,410,219	\$325,550,219

.	JUDICIARY	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$277,476,704	\$277,592,487

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

FEDERAL	16,567,929	16,501,406
OTHER	18,405,518	19,309,897
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$312,450,151</u>	<u>\$313,403,790</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$287,245,408	\$287,245,408
FEDERAL	16,568,393	16,568,393
OTHER	18,408,792	18,408,792
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$322,222,593</u>	<u>\$322,222,593</u>

.	PUBLIC DEFENDER	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 64,870,641	\$ 64,013,203
FEDERAL	2,435,988	1,125,849
OTHER	20,456,938	18,837,863
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 87,763,567</u>	<u>\$ 83,976,915</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 64,715,472	\$ 64,715,472
FEDERAL	2,436,233	1,125,849
OTHER	20,299,325	18,845,525
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 87,451,030</u>	<u>\$ 84,686,846</u>

.	GENERAL ASSEMBLY	
.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 48,688,392	\$ 49,219,786
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	395,400	394,840
.		
TOTAL	<u>\$ 49,083,792</u>	<u>\$ 49,614,626</u>

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 50,107,403	\$ 50,047,403
FEDERAL	0	0
OTHER	395,400	395,400

***** HB 12 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

.		
TOTAL	\$ 50,502,803	\$ 50,442,803
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

***** HB 13 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 13 - Statewide Leasing

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 106,930,238	\$ 103,268,968
FEDERAL	26,851,068	28,699,489
OTHER	12,516,352	12,500,424
.		
TOTAL	\$ 146,297,658	\$ 144,468,881

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 107,697,492	\$
FEDERAL	26,350,599	
OTHER	12,516,352	
.		
TOTAL	\$ 146,564,443	\$
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

***** HB 14 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

HCS/HB 14 - Supplemental Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 427,203,782	\$ 391,581,460
FEDERAL	1,497,661,923	1,415,431,686
OTHER	197,731,920	183,467,418
.		
TOTAL	\$ 2,122,597,625	\$ 1,990,480,564

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 391,581,460	\$ 391,581,460
FEDERAL	1,415,431,686	1,415,431,686
OTHER	183,467,418	183,467,418
.		
TOTAL	\$ 1,990,480,564	\$ 1,990,480,564
ADAM KOENIGSFELD		

***** HB 17 *****

***** HB 17 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

CCS/SCS/HCS/HB 17 - Reappropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 364,973,924	\$ 653,970,378
FEDERAL	618,959,902	796,913,572
OTHER	145,755,602	1,383,189,981
.		
TOTAL	\$1,129,689,428	\$2,834,073,931

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 608,470,378	\$ 633,470,378
FEDERAL	796,913,572	796,913,572
OTHER	1,383,189,981	1,383,189,981
.		
TOTAL	\$2,788,573,931	\$2,813,573,931

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 18 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

SCS/HCS/HB 18 - Maintenance and Repair

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 136,422,574	\$ 136,422,574
FEDERAL	115,426,014	115,426,014
OTHER	377,658,601	377,658,601
.		
TOTAL	\$ 629,507,189	\$ 629,507,189

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 139,603,459	\$ 139,603,459
FEDERAL	115,426,014	115,426,014
OTHER	377,658,601	377,658,601
.		
TOTAL	\$ 632,688,074	\$ 632,688,074

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 20 *****

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

SCS/HCS/HB 20 - American Recovery Plan Act Appropriations

.	Governor	House
GR	\$ 475,169,032	\$ 412,711,722
FEDERAL	2,232,464,293	2,232,464,511

***** HB 20 *** (Cont'd)**

SPONSOR: Deaton

HANDLER: Hough

OTHER	11,974,697	11,974,697
.		
TOTAL	\$2,719,608,022	\$2,657,150,930

.	Senate	Final
GR	\$ 412,786,684	\$ 412,786,684
FEDERAL	2,232,464,511	2,232,464,511
OTHER	11,974,697	11,974,697
.		
TOTAL	\$2,657,225,892	\$2,657,225,892

ADAM KOENIGSFELD

***** HB 105 *****

SPONSOR: Vernetti

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

HCS/HB 105 - The act authorizes the conveyance of state property located in Miller County to the City of Osage Beach, Camden County.

The act further authorizes the conveyance of state property located in the County of Jackson and Webster County to the State Highways and Transportation Commission.

The act has provisions identical to provisions in SB 247 (2025).
JULIA SHEVELEVA

***** HB 121 *****

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Coleman

SS/SCS/HB 121 - This act modifies several provisions relating to vulnerable persons, including: (1) the "Zero-Cost Adoption Fund"; (2) the maternity home tax credit; (3) the diaper bank tax credit; and (4) newborn safety incubators.

THE "ZERO-COST ADOPTION FUND" (Sections 135.315 and 453.650)

This act creates the "Zero-Cost Adoption Fund" to be administered by the Department of Social Services and used to assist in the payment of nonrecurring adoption expenses, postadoption assistance, promoting adoption, and supporting community-based intervention methods to prevent children from entering foster care.

Taxpayers may claim a tax credit in an amount equal to 100% of a contribution made to the fund, provided that the amount of the tax credit does not exceed 50% of the taxpayer's state tax liability for the tax year in which the credit is claimed. The taxpayer may carry the credit forward to any four subsequent tax years. The cumulative amount of tax credits allocated in the first year of the program shall not exceed five million dollars, to be increased as described in the act. These provisions shall expire on December 31, 3031.

These provisions are substantially similar to HCS/HBs 1012 & 1376 (2025).

MATERNITY HOME TAX CREDIT (Section 135.600)

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Coleman

Current law authorizes a tax credit for contributions made to maternity homes. This act increases the amount of tax credit claimed by a taxpayer in a tax year from not more than \$50,000 to not more than \$100,000.

DIAPER BANK TAX CREDIT (Section 135.621)

Current law authorizes a tax credit for contributions made to diaper banks. This act adds the definition of "national diaper bank" to require such entities to be a member of a national network organization serving all fifty states through which certification demonstrates nonprofit best practices, data-driven program design, and equitable distribution.

The tax credit sunsets on December 31, 2024. This act extends the sunset until December 31, 2031.

This provision is identical SCS/SB 95 (2025).

NEWBORN SAFETY INCUBATORS (Section 210.950)

This act modifies the "Safe Place for Newborns Act of 2002". Under current law, a parent shall not be prosecuted for child abandonment or endangering the welfare of a child if the parent voluntarily delivers a child no more than 45 days old to a newborn safety incubator. This act permits the delivery of a child no more than 90 days old. Additionally, this act creates the "Safe Place for Newborns Fund" to be used for the installation of newborn safety incubators through a matching program, as described in the act.

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Henderson

SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 145 & 59 - This act modifies provisions relating to the disclosure of certain records.

JUDICIAL PRIVACY ACT (SECTIONS 476.1300 TO 476.1313)

This act modifies the Judicial Privacy Act by providing for the regulation of the use of personal information of certain court-related officers, including circuit clerks, court administrators, deputy circuit clerks, division clerks, municipal clerks, juvenile officers, chief deputy juvenile officers, and any employee of a prosecuting or circuit attorney.

The act provides that the Judicial Privacy Act shall not apply to personal information present in records of court proceedings on the statewide court automation system (Missouri Case.net). Additionally, under this act, no person, business, or association shall publicly post or display on the internet a judicial officer's personal information if such person, business, or association has received a written request, rather than if the judicial officer has provided written consent or made a written request.

These provisions are identical to SCS/HCS/HB 615 (2025) and substantially similar to HCS/HB 1457 (2025).

SUNSHINE LAW (610.021 and 610.026)

This act authorizes additional bases to close public meetings and records under the Sunshine Law. Currently, certain individually identifiable customer records of a municipally owned utility may be closed. This act adds customers of a utility operated by a political subdivision created in St. Louis City or St. Louis County. Any portion of a record that contains individually identifiable information of a minor

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Henderson

under eighteen years of age held by a city, town, village, or park board may be closed, provided that such record shall be made available to Division of Labor Standards for purposes of enforcing child labor laws. Customer information for visitors to a Missouri state park, a county or municipal park, or state historic site regarding a lodging reservation, except for the municipality and zip code of the visitor, may be closed unless requested by the visitor. Finally, records to protect the specific location of an endangered plant or animal species may be closed when the known location may cause the species to be at an increased risk of peril.

This provision is identical to SB 788 (2025).

Currently, payment of copying fees may be requested prior to the making of copies. This act modifies this provision so that payment of any fees may be requested prior to fulfilling the request. Except as provided in the act, a request for public records to a public governmental body shall be considered withdrawn if the requester fails to remit all fees within ninety days of a request for payment of the fees by the public governmental body. The public body shall include notice to the requester that the failure to remit the fees within ninety days shall result in the request being considered withdrawn. If a public body responds to a records request in order to seek clarification of the request and no response to the clarification request is received within ninety days, then such request shall be considered withdrawn. The request for clarification shall include notice to the requester that the request shall be considered withdrawn if there is no response within ninety days. If the same or a substantially similar request for records is made within six months of the expiration of the sixty day period and no fee was remitted for the original request or no response to the request for clarification was received, then the public body can request payment of fees made for the original request. If the requested fees are greater than \$1,000, then the request shall be considered withdrawn if the requester fails to remit all fees within 150 days. Further, any request for records that is pending on August 28, 2025, shall be considered withdrawn if all fees are not remitted by January 1, 2026.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 174 (2025).

JIM ERTLE

SPONSOR: Hovis

HANDLER: Black

SS#2/SCS/HB 147 - This act modifies provisions relating to retirement.

SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (SECTIONS 57.280 TO 57.967, 488.435 & THE REPEAL OF SECTIONS 57.955, 57.962, 483.088 & 488.024)

This act provides that fees collected for service of process, which are not to exceed \$75,000, rather than \$50,000, in any year, shall be held in a county fund to be expended at the sheriff's discretion for the furtherance of his or her duties. Any such funds in excess of \$75,000, rather than \$50,000, in any calendar year shall be placed to the credit of the county's general revenue fund.

Currently, sheriffs receive a \$10 fee for service of any summons, writ, subpoena or other court order and such moneys shall be deposited in the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund for the purpose to supplement the salaries and resulting employee benefits of county deputy sheriffs. This act provides that the sheriff in charter, first, second, and fourth class counties shall receive a \$20 fee for the service and sheriffs in third class counties shall receive a \$15 fee for the service. The Missouri Treasurer shall deposit \$10 of such fee in the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund, and \$10 for charter, first, second, and

SPONSOR: Hovis

HANDLER: Black

fourth class counties and \$5 for third class counties in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Moneys collected from counties where the sheriff is not a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System ("System") shall be deposited in total in the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund.

Current law provides that the Board of the System shall proportion the benefits according to funds available if insufficient funds are generated to provide for the benefits that are payable. This act repeals this provision.

This act also clarifies provisions relating to the employer pick-up under the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that a governmental entity may designate the contributions as employee contributions, but the employer pays the employee contribution to the system from the employee's salary.

Any county with a sheriff that participates in the System that receives a per diem cost for incarceration of prisoners or for jail reimbursement shall have \$1.75 per day per prisoner of such cost deducted. The Department of Corrections ("Department") shall send such deducted moneys to the State Treasurer who shall deposit it in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. If the System is funded at a 90% actuarially sound level and at a level above the actuarial needs of the System, then \$1 per day per prisoner of the reimbursement shall be deducted and deposited in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The System shall annually provide a copy of its actuarial report to the Department. This provision shall be effective on January 1, 2026.

Finally, this act repeals the provisions related to the assessment of a \$3 fee in criminal and civil cases that is payable to the System.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/HCS/HBs 44 & 426 (2025), and are similar to SCS/SB 141 (2025) and in HCS/HB 558 (2025).

LAGERS: MEMBERSHIP (SECTION 70.630 & 70.690)

This act repeals the provision prohibiting membership in Missouri Local Government Employees' Retirement System ("LAGERS") for employees where continuous employment to the time of retirement eligibility will leave the employee with less than the minimum required number of years of credited service. Additionally, this act provides that in the event a member's membership terminates, any accumulated contributions unclaimed by the member within 10 years, instead of 3 years, shall be transferred to the investment income fund of the system.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/HB 976 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: COST OF LIVING CPI (SECTION 70.655)

This act provides that the cost of living adjustment for LAGERS shall be a measure of the Consumer Price Index as determined by the U.S. Department of Labor and adopted by the Board of LAGERS, instead of the Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/HB 976 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

SPONSOR: Hovis

HANDLER: Black

LAGERS: REPEAL OF OBSOLETE STATUTORY PROVISION (SECTION 70.680)

This act repeals references to obsolete statutory provisions.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/HB 976 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: INVESTMENT DECISIONS (SECTIONS 70.745 TO 70.747)

This act provides that the Board of LAGERS may deliberate or make decisions on investments or other financial matters in a closed meeting if the disclosure of such deliberations or decisions would jeopardize the ability to implement a decision or to achieve investment objectives. Furthermore, this act repeals the provision providing that the investment counselor of the Board be registered as an investment advisor with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. Lastly, this act repeals the limitation that no more than 1/10th of the funds of the system be invested in real estate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), and in HCS/HB 976 (2025), and are similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

LAGERS: INVESTMENT FUNDS (SECTION 70.748)

This act provides that the Board may establish and maintain a local government employee retirement systems of Missouri investment fund account in which investments of LAGERS may be placed and be available for investment purposes. The funds may be combined with funds of any retirement plan administered by LAGERS and any retirement plan established for providing benefits to employees of LAGERS, but such funds shall be accounted for separately.

This provision is identical to provisions in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SCS/HB 352 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), and in HCS/HB 976 (2025), and are similar to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024) and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

KANSAS CITY POLICE AGE LIMIT (SECTIONS 84.540 & 84.570)

Under current law, the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners may authorize and provide for the organization of a police reserve force composed of residents of the city upon the recommendation of the Chief of Police. This act provides that no person shall serve on the police reserve force after the last day of the month in which the person turns 65 years of age.

Additionally, law enforcement officers shall be separated from service on the last day of the month in which the employee becomes 65 years of age or reaches 35 years of creditable service under the Kansas City Police Retirement System, whichever occurs later.

POLICE RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS: EARNABLE COMPENSATION (SECTION 86.200)

This act modifies the definition of "earnable compensation", as used by the Police Retirement System of St. Louis, by providing that the term shall not include any funds received through a judgment or settlement of a legal action or claim made or threatened by a member against the City of St. Louis if such funds are intended to retroactively compensate the member for the salary differential between the member's actual rank and the rank the member claims he or she should have received.

SPONSOR: Hovis

HANDLER: Black

This provision is identical to a provision in HB 147 (2025), in HCS/HB 532 (2025) and HB 2288 (2024) and is substantially similar to SB 357 (2025), a provision in HB 559 (2025), in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), in SB 1267 (2024), and in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024).

FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS: ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PENSION PLANS (SECTION 87.140 TO 87.350)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis ("FRS") shall not be prevented from simultaneously acting as the trustees of any other pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for firefighters employed by St. Louis City. The administration of the other plan shall be in accordance with the terms of such plan. Additionally, the administration of the other plan includes the ability of the Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the plan's funds and for the transaction of the plan's business. The Board shall maintain separate records of all proceedings of the pension plan.

Furthermore, this act provides that the Board shall have the authority and discretion to invest funds of the other pension plan in property of any kind. The Board may choose to invest the funds of FRS and the funds of the plan in the same investments if the amounts invested and the gains, profits, or losses are accounted for separately. No benefits due from the pension plan shall be paid from the funds of FRS. Additionally, no expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of the other pension plan or in the investment of the other pension plan's funds shall be paid by the funds of FRS. Finally, nothing in this act shall prevent the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis City from adopting ordinances relating to the pensioning of firefighters and their dependents in regards to other pension plans administered by the Board.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 147 (2025), HB 205 (2025), and in HCS/HB 532 (2025), are substantially similar to SB 255 (2025), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and in SCS/SB 1404 (2024), and are similar to HB 1980 (2024), SB 349 (2021), and HB 1001 (2021).

ALL PUBLIC PENSION PLANS: INVESTMENT FIDUCIARY (SECTION 105.688 & 105.692)

This act modifies provisions relating to duties of fiduciaries for public employee retirement systems. Specifically, investment fiduciaries shall not:

- (1) Be prohibited from closing records related to information in connection with investments in or financial transactions with business entities;
- (2) Consider environmental, social, or governance characteristics in a manner that would override his or her fiduciary duties;
- (3) Be subject to any legislative, regulatory, or other mandates to invest with environmentally, socially, or other noneconomically motivated influence unless the mandates are consistent with the fiduciary's responsibility or as provided in the system's governing statutes, ordinances, charter, or documents with respect to the investment of system assets or other duties imposed by law relating to the investment, management, deposit, or custody of system assets; and
- (4) Be subject to any legislative, regulatory, or other mandates for divestment from any indirect holdings in actively or passively managed investment funds or in private assets.

Additionally, this act provides that all shares of common stock held directly by a retirement system shall be voted solely in the economic interest of participants of the system. Voting shares for the purposes of furthering noneconomic environmental, social, political, ideological, or other goals is prohibited. The act creates provisions on proxy voting for such purposes.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected HB 147 (2025), in SB 827 (2024), and in

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HANDLER: Black

HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), and are similar to provisions in SB 389 (2025), in SCS/SB 514 (2025), in HB 559 (2025), in HB 657 (2025), in HB 976 (2025), SB 1113 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 2431 (2024), HB 769 (2023), and in HCS/HB 863 (2023).

ALL PUBLIC PENSION PLANS: INVESTMENTS IN RESTRICTED ENTITIES (SECTION 105.693)

This act provides that after August 28, 2025, a state or local public retirement system shall not knowingly invest in a restricted entity or a restricted investment product, as such terms are defined in the act to include certain Chinese persons and investments and those listed on the Specially Designated Nationals and Blocked Persons List published U.S. Department of the Treasury. Before December 1, 2025, and at least annually thereafter, the board of a public employee retirement system shall identify all restricted entities and restricted investment products in which the system holds an investment. If the board determines after such review that the system has investments in a restricted entity or a restricted investment product, the board shall establish a plan to divest the investment as soon as financially prudent and the investment shall be divested no later than August 28, 2026, unless the board finds that following conditions exist in which case the investment shall be divested before August 28, 2028:

- (1) The aggregate transaction costs are in excess of \$500,000;
- (2) The selling of global public equity interests would result in a loss on secondary markets; or
- (3) The divestment would fail to comply with federal or state law or other legal obligations.

The board shall determine whether to cease or defer divestment and resume investment during any period in which the entity or product has not returned to being a restricted entity or restricted investment product only if certain conditions outlined in the act are met.

Additionally, the act provides that on or before December 31, 2025, and annually thereafter, the board shall submit a report to the General Assembly, which shall include certain information listed in the act including all publicly traded securities sold, redeemed, divested, or withdrawn in compliance with this act and all commingled funds that are exempted from divestment.

This act does not apply to divestment of existing investments in private market funds nor to indirect holdings in actively managed investment funds. If a manager or investment fiduciary creates a similar actively managed investment fund without the restricted entities, the board shall replace all applicable investments with the investments in the similar actively managed investment fund within a period consistent with prudent investing standards.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 977 (2025) and is similar to SB 529 (2025) and HB 1869 (2024).

PSRSSTL: BOARD OF TRUSTEES (SECTION 169.450)

Currently, there are eleven members on the Board of Trustees of the Public School Retirement System of the City of St. Louis ("PSRSSTL"). This act increases the Board by two members who are appointed for terms of four years by the Missouri Public Charter School Association and who have experience and qualifications relevant to public charter schools and PSRSSTL.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 257 (2025) and SB 1332 (2024) and is similar to HB 2156 (2024).

PSRSSTL: EMPLOYER CONTRIBUTION (SECTION 169.490)

Currently, the employer contribution rate for PSRSSTL was set at 16% in 2018 with yearly 0.5%

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HANDLER: Black

decreases until the rate is 9% of the total compensation of all members employed in 2032. This act ends such decreases in 2025 at the employer contribution rate of 12.5%. In calendar year 2026 and every subsequent year, this act sets the employer contribution rate at 14%.

This provision is identical to SB 456 (2025) and is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 532 (2025) and HCS/HBs 1504 & 404 (2025) and is similar to HB 406 (2025), a provision in SB 1504 (2024), and in HB 2846 (2024).

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Bean

HCS/HB 169 - This act increases, from 40mph to 70mph, the maximum speed at which cotton trailers may travel, and repeals a requirement that cotton trailers be used exclusively for transporting cotton.

The act also provides that cotton trailers shall not be in violation of the law regulating the securing of loads provided that certain conditions are met, no portion of the load becomes dislodged and falls from the cotton trailer, and the goods or material is secured in a manner specified in the act.

This act is similar to the perfected SS/SB 28 (2025), SS/SB 1298 (2024), and provisions in SCS/SB 1300 (2024).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

SS#2/SCS/HB 199 - This act modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions.

CONSTRUCTION BY POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS (Sections 8.690, 67.5050, and 67.5060)

This act repeals the September 1, 2026, expiration dates of the authority for political subdivisions to use the construction manager-at-risk and design-build methods for certain construction projects. (Sections 8.690, 67.5050, and 67.5060)

These provisions are identical to HCS/HBs 513, 413, & 536 (2025) and to provisions in SS#2/SCS/SB 10 (2025).

PUBLISHING OF COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Sections 50.815, 50.820, 50.800, & 50.810)

This act changes the date counties shall prepare and publish their financial statements from the first Monday in March to June 30th of each year. Additionally, the county treasurer shall not pay the county commission until notice is received from the State Auditor that the county's financial statement has been published in a newspaper after the first day of July.

This act also requires second, third, and fourth class counties to produce and publish a county annual financial statement in the same manner as counties of the first classification. The financial statement shall include the name, office, and current gross annual salary of each elected or appointed county official.

The county clerk or other county officer preparing the financial statement shall provide an electronic copy of the data used to create the financial statement without charge to the newspaper requesting the

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

data.

Finally, the newspaper publishing the financial statement shall charge and receive no more than its regular local classified advertising rate as published 30 days before the publication of the financial statement.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 2 (2025), HCS/HB 119 (2025), SCS/HB 352 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1362 (2024), HB 2571 (2024), HS/HCS/SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), SB 845 (2022), and SB 1191 (2022), and are substantially similar to SB 1541 (2022) and HB 381 (2021).

CORONERS (Sections 58.030, 58.095, 58.097, 58.200, 58.208, 193.145, and 193.265)

This act prohibits a person from filing a declaration of candidacy for the office of coroner unless such person provides evidence of completion of a certificate to do death investigations, as described in the act. (Section 58.030)

Current law requires \$1,000 of a coroner's salary to be paid only if the coroner has completed at least twenty hours of classroom instruction each calendar year, as provided by the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. This act applies such provision to deputy coroners and assistants, and provides that the training may be presented by a state- or nationally-recognized and accredited credentialing organization. Additionally, the act repeals a provision allowing coroners in non-charter counties to receive additional compensation for any month during which investigations are performed for three or more decedents in the same incident. (Section 58.095)

The act provides training standards for the mandatory training required of elected and appointed coroners, deputy coroners, and assistants. (Section 58.097)

Current law provides that, when the office of the sheriff is vacant, the county coroner is authorized to perform all the duties of the sheriff, until another sheriff is appointed. This act provides that if the coroner becomes acting sheriff and the sheriff is no longer receiving the sheriff's salary, the coroner may be paid, in addition to the coroner's salary, the difference between the salaries of the sheriff and coroner so that the coroner receives the equivalent of the sheriff's salary while serving as acting sheriff. (Section 58.200)

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SB 1 (2025), SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), SB 1085 (2022), and HB 2175 (2022).

Current law provides for the appropriate uses of a \$1 fee charged for the issuance of a death certificate. This act adds to such uses the reimbursement of expenses incurred for training attendance and for equipment, construction and maintenance. The act also authorizes a professional association of county coroners to establish a grant program to provide a procedure for the coroner's office in second, third, and fourth class counties to apply for an award of money for training attendance and for equipment, construction and maintenance. Such award shall not exceed \$5,000 per county annually. (Section 58.208)

Finally, the act repeals provisions relating to the Coroner Standards and Training Commission and the Missouri Coroners' and Medical Examiners' Association. (Sections 58.035 and 58.096)

These provisions are identical to HB 1122 (2025).

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

COUNTY PLANNING BOARDS (Section 64.231)

Current law requires a county planning board to publish a notice of public hearing in at least two conspicuous places in each township prior to adopting a master plan. This act repeals such requirement and instead requires the notice of hearing to be posted on the county's website. (Section 64.231)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HB 233 (2025) and HCS/HB 532 (2025).

NUISANCE ACTIONS (Sections 67.399, 67.452, 82.1025 to 82.1031)

This act authorizes St. Louis County and any municipality located within St. Louis County to enact ordinances to provide for the building official of the county to petition the circuit court for the appointment of a receiver to rehabilitate, demolish, or sell a nuisance building or structure. (Section 67.399)

This act also allows the owner of a property located within one thousand two hundred feet of an alleged nuisance property located in St. Louis County or any municipality located within St. Louis County to bring a nuisance action against the offending property owner for damages caused by the nuisance. The property owner or a neighborhood organization may bring injunctive action to abate a nuisance, as described in the act. The act specifies notice requirements for the actions, provides for the proceedings to be expedited, details a prima facie showing for injunctive relief and prohibits jury trials in the actions, provides for attorneys' fees and expenses, specifies that these provisions do not abrogate other legal rights or remedies or grant standing to challenge zoning laws, and provides for an affirmative defense that the property is in compliance with an order of certain government entities specified in the act. (Section 67.452)

Additionally, current law provides for procedures for bringing a nuisance action in the cities of St. Louis and Kansas City. This act applies such provisions to the cities of Springfield and St. Joseph. The act also provides that such actions for injunctive relief shall be heard by the court without a jury.

Current law also provides for an award of attorney fees and expenses for property owners who prevail in a nuisance action against the owner of commercial or industrial property. This act allows for such award regardless of the type of property owner an action is brought against. (Sections 82.1025 to 82.1031)

These provisions are identical to HB 739 (2025) and HB 1258 (2025), and to provisions in SCS/SB 388 (2025), SCS/HB 352 (2025), HCS/HB 716 (2025).

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS (Section 67.543)

Current law allows neighborhood improvement districts to undertake certain improvements, including to improve dikes, levees and other flood control works, gates, lift stations, bridges and streets. This act provides that such project may also include river and creek bank erosion mitigation projects, regardless of whether or not such projects confer a benefit solely to private property owners. (Section 67.543)

This provision is identical to SB 613 (2025) and to a provision in SCS/HB 643 (2025).

LAW ENFORCEMENT SALES TAXES (Sections 67.547 and 67.582)

Current law limits the aggregate amount of sales tax levied by a county pursuant to the County Sales Tax Act to 1%. This act increases such limit to 1.5% for Ozark County, provided that any tax in excess of 1% is levied for the purpose of providing law enforcement services, and provides that any sales tax levy approved during the November 8, 2022, general election shall be deemed to be in compliance with state

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

law if the aggregate amount of sales tax levied pursuant to the County Sales Tax Act is not in excess of 1.5%. (Section 67.547)

Current law authorizes certain counties to levy a sales tax for the purpose of providing law enforcement services to such county, with the rate not to exceed 0.5%. This act authorizes such levy not to exceed 1%. (Section 67.582)

These provisions are identical to SB 547 (2025) and to provisions in SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025) and SCS/HCS/HB 643 (2025), and are substantially similar to HB 66 (2025), HCS/HB 2077 (2024), SB 550 (2023), and HB 872 (2023), and to provisions in SCS/SB 1091 (2024).

HOSPITAL SERVICES SALES TAX (Section 67.597)

This act authorizes Bates County to impose a sales tax not to exceed 1% for the purposes of supporting the operations of hospital services in the county. (Section 67.597)

This provision is identical to SB 492 (2025), HB 727 (2025), SB 1484 (2024) and HB 2731 (2024), and to a provision in SCS/HB 643 (2025), HB 330 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SCS/SB 1091 (2024), and SCS/HCS/HB 1564 (2024).

CLAY COUNTY SPORTS COMPLEX AUTHORITY (Section 67.646)

This act authorizes Clay County to establish a county sports complex authority for the purpose of developing, maintaining, or maintaining sports, convention, exhibition, or trade facilities. The authority shall consist of five commissioners to be appointed by the Governor from a panel of nine candidates submitted by the county commission. Commissioners shall serve five year terms, as described in the act. The authority shall have the same powers as other county sports complex authorities as provided in current law.

The county is authorized to establish a Convention and Sports Complex Fund, which shall be separate from the general funds of the county. The General Assembly may annually appropriate an amount not to exceed \$3 million into the fund, provided that the county or the authority has entered into a contract or lease with a professional sports team on or after January 1, 2026. In order to receive appropriations of state money pursuant to the act, the county shall enact ordinances for the purchase of goods and services and for construction of capital improvements administered by the authority, and shall commence paying into the fund an amount sufficient for the county to contribute at least \$3 million per calendar year. In no case shall appropriations of state money exceed the amounts contributed by the county into the fund.

The county shall submit an annual report to the General Assembly, as provided in the act. (Section 67.646)

This provision is identical to SCS/SBs 710 & 713 (2025) and HB 1491 (2025), and to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 80 (2025).

ST. CHARLES COUNTY CONVENTION AND SPORTS FACILITY AUTHORITY (Section 67.1157)

Current law authorizes St. Charles County to establish the St. Charles County Convention and Sports Facilities Authority for the purpose of constructing, operating and maintaining convention, visitor, and sports facilities. This act authorizes the authority to designate a project area for the acquisition, planning, construction, equipping, operation, maintenance, repair, extension, and improvement of a regional sports facility intended to provide year-round sports opportunities and draw participants from outside of the

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

state.

Project areas designated by the authority shall be eligible to receive fifty percent of the incremental increase in state general revenue sales taxes generated by activity located within the project area. A project area shall not be eligible for such new state revenues unless the authority imposes the maximum transient guest tax rate allowable by current law.

The Department of Economic Development and the Commissioner of the Office of Administration shall jointly evaluate applications for new state revenues, and such revenues shall not be distributed until certain conditions are met, as described in the act.

The total amount of new state revenues that may be appropriated pursuant to the act in any given year shall not exceed \$10 million, and no single project shall receive an annual appropriation in excess of \$5 million. (Section 67.1157)

This provision is identical to SB 676 (2025) and HB 1229 (2025), and to a provision in SS/SCS/SB 80 (2025) and SCS/HB 643 (2025).

TRANSIENT GUEST TAXES (Sections 67.1366 and 67.1367)

Current law authorizes certain cities to impose a transient guest tax for the purpose of funding the promotion, operation, and development of tourism. This act also allows the proceeds from such tax to be used for the operating costs of a community center. (Section 67.1366)

This provision is identical to SB 510 (2025), HB 687 (2025), HB 699 (2025), and SB 1488 (2024), and to a provision in SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), and SCS/HCS/HB 1564 (2024).

This act adds the counties of Ste. Genevieve and Perry to the list of counties authorized to impose a transient guest tax for the promotion of tourism. (Section 67.1367)

This provision is identical to SB 169 (2025) and to a provision in SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025) and SCS/HB 643 (2025), and is substantially similar to HB 2784 (2024) and to a provision in HCS/HB 532 (2025).

COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT DISTRICTS (Sections 67.1421, 67.1461, and 67.1505)

Current law requires a petition for the creation of a community improvement district to be signed by more than fifty percent of all owners of real property within the boundaries of a district. This act provides that such requirement shall not apply if the district is to be designated as an entertainment district. An "entertainment district" is defined as an area located in the city of St. Louis, within the area locally known as the city's downtown or central business district, which contains a minimum of one hundred acres and a combination of entertainment venues, including, but not limited to, arenas, amusement centers, auditoriums, athletic facilities, bars, hotels, concert halls, convention facilities, music venues, nightclubs, restaurants, and other entertainment facilities. (Section 67.1421)

The act provides that any district which is an entertainment district shall have the power to hire and train public safety personnel to enforce the laws of the state, municipality, and the district, including laws relating to curfews, unaccompanied minors, public spaces, the operation of motor vehicles, and other public safety matters. Entertainment districts shall not have the power to impose any tax. (Section

SPONSOR: Falkner
67.1461)

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

Finally, the act authorizes the various state departments to expend funds for the purpose of promoting, developing, and supporting entertainment tourism, as such term is defined in the act, within any entertainment district, and for which application is made and approved by the Department no later than August 28, 2027. Any annual expenditure by a department for entertainment tourism shall be limited to a portion of tax revenues derived directly or indirectly from any such promotion, development, and support of entertainment tourism supported by such annual expenditure within the designated entertainment district, as stated in an agreement entered into between the district and the department. The term of state appropriations under any such agreement shall not exceed twenty-seven years, and the annual amount of the state appropriation authorized under the act shall not exceed \$2.5 million per year for any fiscal year ending on or before June 30, 2031, and \$4.5 million per year for any fiscal year thereafter. No such appropriation shall be made prior to July 1, 2026.

Any promotion, development, and support of entertainment tourism shall be determined to produce a positive net fiscal impact for the state over the term of the agreement, with such public or private assurances as the Department may reasonably require.

The Department of Economic Development shall make an annual report to the Governor and the General Assembly within ninety days of the end of each fiscal year detailing whether such promotion, development, and support of entertainment tourism produced a positive net fiscal impact for the state in the prior fiscal year and projecting the overall net fiscal impact to the state over the term of such agreement. (Section 67.1505)

These provisions are identical to SCS/SB 782 (2025) and HCS/HBs 1524 & 1580 (2025), and to provisions in SCS/HB 643 (2025).

SPECIAL ASSESSMENT EXEMPTIONS (Sections 67.1521, 238.230, and 238.232)

Current law authorizes community improvement districts and transportation development districts to levy special assessments within the district for the purpose of funding projects completed by the district. This act exempts tax-exempt entities from such special assessments.

These provisions are identical to HB 660 (2025) and to provisions in HCS/HB 119 (2025).

THEATER, CULTURAL ARTS, AND ENTERTAINMENT DISTRICTS (Sections 67.2500 and 311.084)
Current law authorizes certain counties to establish a theater, cultural arts, and entertainment district. This act adds counties that border the Lake of the Ozarks to the list of counties authorized to establish such districts. (Section 67.2500)

Additionally, this act authorizes the city of Lake Ozark to establish an entertainment district in which licensed establishments may sell intoxicating liquor by the drink for consumption within the entertainment district during certain hours as provided in the act. Establishments shall apply for an 7 entertainment district special license and shall pay an annual license fee of \$300.

A holder of an entertainment district special license shall be solely responsible for alcohol violations occurring at its establishment and in any common areas.(Section 311.084)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 643 (2025) and are substantially similar

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HANDLER: Gregory (15)

to SB 482 (2025) and SB 1431 (2024), and to provisions in HB 2068 (2024) and HB 2348 (2024).

WATERWAYS AND PORTS TRUST FUND (Section 68.080)

This act requires that a Missouri port authority have requested funds for statutorily permitted port purposes before funds may be withdrawn from the Waterways and Ports Trust Fund.

The act also specifies that port projects located on land owned by the City of St. Louis and managed by a Missouri port authority, or within an adjacent waterway, may be eligible for an appropriation from the fund, provided the other conditions of the fund are met.

This provision is identical to SB 125 (2025), HB 685 (2025), HB 928 (2025), and SCS/SB 1263 (2024), and to a provision in SS/SB 120 (2025), SCS/SB 715 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 572 (2025), and SCS/HCS/HB 1346 (2025), and is similar to HB 2216 (2024) and HCS/HB 2352 (2024).

CITY WATER PROJECTS (Section 77.150)

Current law authorizes third class cities to acquire any real and personal property as may be necessary for the purpose of the construction of dams, lake and flood protection systems, bathhouses, therapeutic bathhouses, mineral water vending houses, and for the laying of pipelines for the distribution of mineral waters, provided that such properties shall be acquired, constructed, and maintained and operated without increasing the indebtedness of such city and shall not be paid for, maintained, or operated by taxes. This act repeals the prohibition on the use of indebtedness or taxes for the construction and operation of such projects.

This provision is identical to SB 776 (2025) and HB 1534 (2025), and to a provision in HB 627 (2025).

LOCAL BOARD RESIDENCY REQUIREMENTS (Section 79.235)

This act provides that, for any fourth class city with fewer than 3,000 inhabitants, excluding any such city located in St. Louis County, if statute or ordinance authorizes the mayor of such city to appoint a member of a nonelected board or commission, any residency requirement shall be deemed satisfied if the person owns real property or a business located in the city. For any such appointed position that manages a municipal utility of the city, any residency requirement shall be deemed satisfied if the person meets certain conditions, as described in the act. (Section 79.235)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 73 (2025) and to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 50 (2025), and is substantially similar to a provision in HB 532 (2025).

PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES (Sections 94.838 and 94.900)

Current law authorizes the city of Lamar Heights to impose a tax for the construction, maintenance, and operation of capital improvements. This act also allows such tax revenues to be used for emergency services and public safety. (Section 94.838)

This provision is identical to HB 340 (2025).

This act adds the village of Sunrise Beach and the cities of Hannibal, Moberly, Nevada, and Joplin to the list of cities authorized to impose a sales tax for the purposes of public safety. (Section 94.900)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 104 (2025), SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025),

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HANDLER: Gregory (15)

and SCS/HCS/HB 643 (2025), and is substantially similar to SB 749 (2025), HB 866 (2025), and HB 1572 (2025), and to a provision in SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), HB 330 (2025), and HCS/HB 532 (2025).

COUNTY FINANCIAL STATEMENT PENALTIES FOR FAILURE TO FILE (Section 105.145)

Under current law, any transportation development district having gross revenues of less than \$5,000 in a fiscal year for which an annual financial statement was not timely filed to the State Auditor is not subject to a fine.

This act provides that any political subdivision that has gross revenues of less than \$5,000 or that has not levied or collected sales or use taxes in the fiscal year for which the annual financial statement was not timely filed shall not be subject to a fine. Additionally, any political subdivision with fewer than five hundred inhabitants shall not be subject to a fine.

Additionally, if failure to timely submit the annual financial statement is the result of fraud or other illegal conduct by an employee or officer of the political subdivision, the political subdivision shall not be subject to a fine if the statement is filed within 30 days of discovery of the fraud or illegal conduct.

If the political subdivision has an outstanding balance for fines at the time it files its first annual financial statement after August 28, 2025, the Director of Revenue shall make a one-time downward adjustment to such outstanding balance in an amount that reduces the outstanding balance by no less than 90%. If the Director of Revenue determines a fine is uncollectable, the Director shall have the authority to make a one-time downward adjustment to any outstanding penalty. (Section 105.145)

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 2 (2025), HCS/HB 119 (2025), SCS/HB 352 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), SB 1362 (2024), HB 2571 (2024), HS/HCS/SB 1363 (2024), CCS/SS/SCS/HB 1606 (2022), and SS/SCS/SB 724 (2022), and is substantially similar to HB 441 (2021), and HB 826 (2021), and to provisions in SCS/SB 527 (2021).

CONTRACTS WITH PUBLIC ENTITIES (Sections 107.170 and 513.455)

This act provides that the following property is exempt from attachment and execution if it is owned by certain public entities, as defined in the act:

- Courthouses;
- Jails;
- Clerks' offices;
- Other buildings and improvements;
- Lots upon which the aforementioned structures are located; and
- Burial grounds and other lands.

The act further establishes provisions governing public entities that enter into a lease or other agreement with a lessee, agent, designee, or representative who is to provide or arrange construction services on a project intended be leased primarily to a private entity for nongovernmental use. Specifically, the entity may consent, in the manner provided for in the act, to the subjection of the project and the land upon which it is located to the attachment of mechanics' liens filed pursuant to current law.

The act additionally modifies provisions relating to bonding requirements for contractors entering into contracts with certain public entities. Current law provides that it is the duty of all public entities in this state, in making contracts for public works, the cost of which is estimated to exceed \$50,000, to be performed for the public entity; or the public entity's lessee, agent, designee, or representative on work for

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nongovernmental purposes, to require every contractor for such work to furnish to the public entity a bond with good and sufficient sureties, in an amount fixed by the public entity. This act modifies this provision to exempt public works connected with a property that is exempt from attachment and execution under this act. Additionally, the act provides a definition for the term "public official" and modifies the definition of "public entity" to include municipalities and any official, board, commission, or agency of any public entity.

MOTOR VEHICLE ASSESSMENTS (Section 137.115)

Current law requires assessors to use the trade-in value published in the October issue of the National Automobile Dealers' Association Official Used Car Guide to determine the true value of motor vehicles for the purposes of property tax assessments. This act requires the State Tax Commission to require an assessor to use such publication or the Kelley Blue Book, Edmunds, or another similar publication, and requires the assessor to use the current years' October issue of such publication. For motor vehicles with a true value of less than \$50,000, the act also prohibits an assessor from assessing such motor vehicle for an amount greater than the assessment of such motor vehicle from the previous year. (Section 137.115)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 183 (2025), HB 816 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 799 (2024), HCS/HB 1690 (2024), HB 2358 (2024), SS/SCS/SB 8 (2023), and SB 493 (2023), and to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 163 (2025), SB 264 (2025), HB 43 (2025), SCS/HCS/HB 247 (2025), HB 464 (2025), SCS/HB 629 (2025), HB 660 (2025), HB 776 (2025), HB 2403 (2024), HCS/SS/SB 23 (2023), HCS/SS#3/SCS/SB 131 (2023), SS/SCS/SB 133 (2023), as amended, HCS/SS/SB 143 (2023), HCS/SB 247 (2023), and SCS/HCS#2/HB 713 (2023).

LAND BANKS (Section 140.984)

This act repeals a provision that prohibits land bank agencies from purchasing certain properties unless they are adjacent to real property already owned by the land bank agency. (Section 140.984)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 388 (2025), SCS/HB 352 (2025), HCS/HB 716 (2025), HB 717 (2025).

SCHOOL BOARD CANDIDATES (Section 162.014)

This act provides that no person shall be a candidate for a member or director of the school board in any district if such person has been convicted of or pled guilty to the offense of assault or harassment in the first or second degree where such assault or harassment occurred on school grounds.

REGIONAL JAIL DISTRICTS (Sections 221.400, 221.402, 221.405, 221.407, & 221.410)

Under current law, any two or more contiguous counties may establish a regional jail district.

This act provides that if an existing regional jail district already levies a sales tax and another county joins the district, such joining with the district will not be effective until the voters of the county have approved the sales tax. If the voters do not approve the sales tax, the county attempting to join the district shall not be permitted to join.

This act also adds that a district may equip and maintain jail facilities, as well as lease its properties. The regional jail commission shall have the power to acquire, construct, repair, alter, improve, and extend a regional jail and it may contract with governmental or private entities. Commissioners shall also serve until their successors have assumed office.

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HANDLER: Gregory (15)

Under current law, any regional jail district may impose a one-eighth, one-fourth, three-eighths, or one-half of one percent sales tax. This act changes the amount to up to one percent. This act also repeals the provision that such sales tax may be used for court facilities in the regional jail district.

This act also provides that expenditures paid for by the regional jail district sales tax trust fund may be made for any of the district's authorized purposes.

These provisions repeals the sunset provision.

These provisions contain an emergency clause.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 15 (2025), SS/SB 50 (2025), SB 143 (2025), HB 667 (2025), and SS/SB 900 (2024), and are substantially similar to HB 492 (2025) and to provisions in HCS/HB 532 (2025).

BATES COUNTY SPECIAL ROAD DISTRICT (Section 233.425)

This act requires any special road district located in Bates County to submit to the voters no later than the November 2026 general election a question of whether to dissolve such district. If the voters approve such dissolution, the responsibilities and outstanding obligations of the district shall be transferred to the county.

KANSAS CITY AREA TRANSPORTATION AUTHORITY (Section 238.060)

Current law requires certain vacancies on the Kansas City Area Transportation Authority (KCATA) to be filled by the mayor of Kansas City with approval by the members of the city council. This act requires such appointment to be made from the panel of three candidates submitted by the county commission of the county with a vacancy. (Section 238.060)

This provision is identical to SB 679 (2025) and is substantially similar to HB 858 (2025) and to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 572 (2025).

EMERGENCY SERVICES SALES TAXES (Sections 137.1050, 144.757, 321.552 to 321.556)

Current law authorizes counties to provide a credit for the property tax liabilities of certain seniors. This act provides that the calculation of such credit shall not include any reduction in emergency services property tax levies. (Section 137.1050)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025) and SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025).

Current law authorizes counties and municipalities to impose a local use tax if a local sales tax is imposed. This act extends such authority to any political subdivision with the ability to impose a sales tax for emergency services. (Section 144.757)

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025) and SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), and is substantially similar to SB 382 (2025), HCS/HB 641 (2025), SB 1264 (2024), and HB 2503 (2024), and to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025), SB 270 (2025).

Current law authorizes ambulance and fire protection districts in certain counties to propose a sales tax at a rate of up to 0.5%. This act allows such districts to propose a sales tax of up to 1.0%, and repeals a prohibition on certain counties imposing such tax. (Section 321.552 to 321.556)

SPONSOR: Falkner

HANDLER: Gregory (15)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 (2025), and SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), and are substantially similar to HCS/HB 895 (2025), HCS/HB 1268 (2025), SB 354 (2023), SB 966 (2022), SB 175 (2021), SB 869 (2020), and HB 2386 (2020), and to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025), SB 270 (2025), SCS/SB 770 (2020), SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020), and HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020).

COMPENSATION OF CIRCUIT CLERKS (Section 483.083)

Currently, circuit clerks receive compensation in an amount based on the county or city in which the circuit clerk serves. Beginning September 1, 2025, this act modifies such compensation as follows:

- (1) First Class Counties: \$94,130 modified from the starting statutory compensation of \$36,145 that has been adjusted to \$89,330 in FY 2025;
- (2) Second or Fourth Class Counties: \$90,573 modified from the starting statutory compensation of \$31,978 that has been adjusted to \$80,573 in FY 2025; and
- (3) Third Class Counties: \$85,565 from the starting statutory compensation of \$27,218 that has been adjusted to \$70,565 in FY 2025.

This act repeals the separate salaries for circuit clerks in those counties where court is held in two cities, in Marion County, and in the City of St. Louis. Additionally, this act repeals the provision regarding the Marion County circuit clerk charging \$10 per year to each person obligated to make child support payments through the clerk. Finally, this act provides that the annual compensation of any circuit clerk shall not be less than the previous yearly compensation. (Section 483.083)

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 756 (2025) and HB 914 (2025), and is substantially similar to SB 530 (2025) and to a provision in SCS/HB 352 (2025).

REIMBURSEMENTS TO JAILS (Section 550.320 and 221.105)

This act provides that whenever a person is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in a correctional center, the Department of Corrections shall reimburse the county or St. Louis City for the days the person spent in custody at a per diem cost not to exceed \$37.50 a day.

The sheriff of the county or the chief executive officer of St. Louis City shall certify the total number of days any offender spent in the county or city jail. The sheriff or the chief executive officer shall then submit the total number of days to the Department no later than two years from the date the claim became eligible for reimbursement. The Department shall determine if the expenses are eligible for reimbursement and shall remit any payment to the county or to St. Louis City. (Section 550.320)

Finally, this act repeals provisions relating to the current process for counties and St. Louis City to request reimbursement for the number of days an offender spent in a county or city jail. (Section 221.105)

These provisions are identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 50 (2025) and are substantially similar to provisions in SB 15 (2025), HB 667 (2025), SS/SB 900 (2024), and SB 1353 (2024).

JOSH NORBERG

SS/SCS/HB 225 - This act modifies provisions relating to first responders.

HIGHWAY PATROL SALARIES (Section 43.080)

Under current law, the superintendent of the Missouri State Highway Patrol provides a salary schedule report to the Governor and General Assembly which includes a comparison of the salaries of police officers of the three largest police departments in the state.

This act adds that the salary schedule report shall also include a comparison of the salaries of police officers employed by the Iowa State Patrol, the Nebraska State Patrol, the Illinois State Police, the Kentucky State Police, the Tennessee Highway Patrol, the Arkansas State Police, the Oklahoma Highway Patrol, and the Kansas Highway patrol.

These provisions are similar to SB 633 (2025), provisions in SB 143 (2025), provisions in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), HB 2701 (2024), and SCS/HCS/HB 2700 (2024).

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES (Sections 43.505 and 650.040)

Under current law, the Department of Public Safety collects and compiles certain data relating to crimes and public safety.

This act provides that beginning January 1, 2026, the Department of Public Safety shall publish clearance rates which shall include the rate at which law enforcement agencies clear an offense by arrest or by exceptional means, as defined in the act.

This act also creates the "Missouri Violent Crime Clearance Grant Program" within the Department of Public Safety which shall be used to improve law enforcement strategies and initiatives aimed at increasing violent crime clearance rates, as provided in the act. In awarding grants, the Department shall give priority to law enforcement agencies with consistent public reporting of low clearance rates, that demonstrate a commitment to working with organizations to reduce violent crime rates, and agencies who have developed specific goals and performance metrics. All law enforcement agencies that receive funding shall report to the Department as provided in the act.

These provisions are identical to SB 473 (2025).

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS (Section 44.087)

This act provides that the chief law enforcement executive for any law enforcement agency may request assistance from a law enforcement agency of another United States jurisdiction outside this state. An offender arrested by a foreign law enforcement agency shall be delivered to the first available law enforcement officer in the jurisdiction of the arrest. The law enforcement officers shall remain employees of their respective agencies for the purposes of immunity, workers' compensation, and other employment-related matters. However, certain governmental immunities shall apply as interpreted by the federal and state courts of the responding agency.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SCS/HCS#2/HB 495 (2025), in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025), HB 1577 (2024), in SCS/HB 1707 (2024), HB 1859 (2024), in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023), HB 1008 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HB 1015 (2023).

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

SHERIFFS' RETIREMENT SYSTEM (Sections 57.280, 57.952, 57.956, 57.961, 57.967, and 488.435, and the repeal of sections 57.955, 57.962, 483.088 & 488.024)

This act provides that fees collected for service of process, which are not to exceed \$75,000, rather than \$50,000, in any year, shall be held in a county fund to be expended at the sheriff's discretion for the furtherance of his or her duties. Any such funds in excess of \$75,000, rather than \$50,000, in any calendar year shall be placed to the credit of the county's general revenue fund.

Currently, sheriffs receive a \$10 fee for service of any summons, writ, subpoena or other court order and such moneys shall be deposited in the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund for the purpose to supplement the salaries and resulting employee benefits of county deputy sheriffs. This act provides that the sheriff in charter, first, second, and fourth class counties shall receive a \$20 fee for the service and sheriffs in third class counties shall receive a \$15 fee for the service. The Missouri Treasurer shall deposit \$10 of such fee in the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund, and \$10 for charter, first, second, and fourth class counties and \$5 for third class counties in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. Moneys collected from counties where the sheriff is not a member of the Sheriffs' Retirement System ("System") shall be deposited in total in the Deputy Sheriff Salary Supplementation Fund.

Current law provides that the Board of the System shall proportion the benefits according to funds available if insufficient funds are generated to provide for the benefits that are payable. This act repeals this provision.

This act also clarifies provisions relating to the employer pick-up under the Internal Revenue Code, which provides that a governmental entity may designate the contributions as employee contributions, but the employer pays the employee contribution to the system from the employee's salary.

Any county with a sheriff that participates in the System that receives a per diem cost for incarceration of prisoners or for jail reimbursement shall have \$1.75 per day per prisoner of such cost deducted. The Department of Corrections ("Department") shall send such deducted moneys to the State Treasurer who shall deposit it in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. If the System is funded at a 90% actuarially sound level and at a level above the actuarial needs of the System, then \$1 per day per prisoner of the reimbursement shall be deducted and deposited in the Sheriffs' Retirement Fund. The System shall annually provide a copy of its actuarial report to the Department. This provision shall be effective on January 1, 2026.

Lastly, this act repeals the provisions related to the assessment of a \$3 fee in criminal and civil cases that is payable to the System.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SCS/HB 147 (2025), and similar to provisions in SCS/SB 141 (2025) and provisions in HCS/HB 558 (2025).

SHERIFF OF ST. LOUIS CITY (Section 57.530)

This act sets the minimum annual compensation for the deputy sheriffs of the City of St. Louis to \$50,000 per year.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 192 (2025).

KANSAS CITY POLICE AGE LIMIT (Sections 84.540 and 84.570)

Under current law, the Kansas City Board of Police Commissioners may authorize and provide for the organization of a police reserve force composed of residents of the city upon the recommendation of the

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

Chief of Police. This act provides that no person shall serve on the police reserve force after the last day of the month in which the person turns 65 years of age.

Additionally, law enforcement officers shall be separated from service on the last day of the month in which the employee becomes 65 years of age or reaches 35 years of creditable service under the Kansas City Police Retirement System, whichever occurs later.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SCS/HB 147 (2025).

FIREMEN'S RETIREMENT SYSTEM OF ST. LOUIS: ADMINISTRATION OF OTHER PENSION PLANS (Sections 87.140, 87.145, 87.155, 87.260, and 87.350)

This act provides that the Board of Trustees ("Board") of the Firemen's Retirement System of St. Louis ("FRS") shall not be prevented from simultaneously acting as the trustees of any other pension plan that provides retirement, disability, and death benefits for firefighters employed by St. Louis City. The administration of the other plan shall be in accordance with the terms of such plan. Additionally, the administration of the other plan includes the ability of the Board to establish rules and regulations for the administration of the plan's funds and for the transaction of the plan's business. The Board shall maintain separate records of all proceedings of the pension plan.

Furthermore, this act provides that the Board shall have the authority and discretion to invest funds of the other pension plan in property of any kind. The Board may choose to invest the funds of FRS and the funds of the plan in the same investments if the amounts invested and the gains, profits, or losses are accounted for separately. No benefits due from the pension plan shall be paid from the funds of FRS. Additionally, no expenses incurred by the Board in the administration of the other pension plan or in the investment of the other pension plan's funds shall be paid by the funds of FRS. Finally, nothing in this act shall prevent the Board of Aldermen of St. Louis City from adopting ordinances relating to the pensioning of firefighters and their dependents in regards to other pension plans administered by the Board.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/SCS/HB 147 (2025), HB 205 (2025), and provisions in HCS/HB 532 (2025), and similar to SB 255 (2025), provisions in HCS/SS/SB 898 (2024), provisions in SCS/SB 1404 (2024), HB 1980 (2024), SB 349 (2021), and HB 1001 (2021).

PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES (Section 94.900)

This act adds the village of Sunrise Beach and the cities of Hannibal, Moberly, Nevada, Joplin, Lamar Heights, and Lake Lotowana to the list of cities authorized to impose a sales tax for the purposes of public safety.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/SB 104 (2025).

LOCAL USE TAXES (Section 144.757)

Current law authorizes counties and municipalities to impose a local use tax if a local sales tax is imposed. This act extends such authority to any political subdivision with the ability to impose a sales tax for emergency services.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), and substantially similar to HCS/HB 641 (2025), SB 1264 (2024), and HB 2503 (2024).

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

PUBLIC SAFETY RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

This act establishes the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide college tuition awards for certain public safety personnel and their legal dependents. The act defines "public safety personnel" as including any police officer, firefighter, paramedic, telecommunicator first responder, emergency medical technician, or advanced emergency medical technician who is trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. "Institution of higher education" is defined as including public community colleges and state colleges and universities located in Missouri; an approved private institution, as such term is defined in current law, that chooses to accept tuition award money as provided in the act; and accredited providers of emergency medical services training.

Subject to appropriation, public safety personnel with at least six years of service shall be entitled to an award worth up to 100% of the resident tuition charges, including fees, of an institution of higher education located in Missouri if they satisfy the conditions set forth in the act. The maximum award to attend an approved private institution shall be equal to the total cost of tuition and mandatory fees charged to a Missouri resident at the public institution of higher education that has the highest combined tuition and mandatory fee cost in the state, as determined by the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD). A private institution that chooses to accept any award money as a tuition payment shall not charge the recipient of the award any tuition that exceeds the maximum combined tuition and mandatory fee cost as determined by DHEWD.

To apply for a tuition award, public safety personnel shall present to DHEWD verification of their current, valid license in a profession specified in the act, along with a certificate of verification signed by their employer verifying that they are employed full-time as public safety personnel. Such individuals shall also meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education and pursue a license or associate or baccalaureate degree in an academic subject specified in the act. Individuals who have already earned a baccalaureate degree are ineligible to use the tuition award to earn another degree. Each year an individual applies for and receives a tuition award, he or she shall file with DHEWD documentation showing proof of employment and proof of residence in Missouri. Additionally, an applicant for a tuition award shall first apply for all other forms of federal and state student financial aid, including filing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, applying for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill. (Section 173.2655)

The legal dependent of public safety personnel with at least ten years of service is also eligible for a tuition award if he or she executes an agreement with the institution of higher education outlining the terms and conditions of the tuition award, including the legal dependent's commitment to reside in Missouri for the next five years, as well as a commitment to provide a copy of his or her state income tax return annually to DHEWD in order to prove residency in Missouri. The agreement shall also include a provision that if the tuition award recipient fails to provide proof of residency in Missouri for the five-year period following the use of the tuition award, the tuition award shall be treated as a loan to such recipient, with the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority as the loan servicer, as provided in the act. Finally, the agreement shall provide that any residency, filing, or payment obligation incurred by the tuition award recipient under the act is canceled in the event of the tuition award recipient's total and permanent disability or death.

The five-year residency requirement for a legal dependent who receives a tuition award begins once the legal dependent applies for and receives the tuition award and continues until the tuition award recipient (a) completes the five-year tuition award eligibility period, (b) completes a baccalaureate degree,

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

(c) completes an associate degree and notifies DHEWD that he or she does not intend to pursue a baccalaureate degree or additional associate degree using tuition awards, or (d) notifies DHEWD that he or she does not plan to use additional tuition awards.

The legal dependent shall satisfy certain other criteria to be eligible for a tuition award. The legal dependent shall not have previously earned a baccalaureate degree, and he or she shall meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education he or she wishes to attend. The legal dependent shall also file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, apply for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill, as well as providing verification of the public safety personnel's eligibility for the tuition award to DHEWD, as provided in the act. (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

Public safety personnel and their legal dependents may receive a tuition award for up to five consecutive years if they otherwise continue to be eligible. The five years of eligibility starts once the individual applies for and receives the tuition award for the first time. DHEWD shall grant an award worth up to 100% of the individual's tuition remaining due after subtracting awarded federal financial aid grants and state scholarships and grants. An application for a tuition award shall include a verification of the public safety personnel's satisfaction of the requirements of the act, including proof of full-time employment and residency status. Public safety personnel shall include such verification when they or their legal dependents are applying to DHEWD for a tuition award.

The death of public safety personnel in the line of duty shall not disqualify an individual's otherwise eligible legal dependent from receiving the tuition award. In such a case, in lieu of submitting verification of the public safety personnel's employment, the legal dependent shall submit a statement attesting that, at the time of death, the public safety personnel satisfied the requirements of the act, and such individual died in the line of duty, as described in the act.

DHEWD shall provide a tuition award to an eligible applicant for the award who applies for an "open seat", defined in the act as a vacant position in a class, course, or program that is available for enrollment. DHEWD shall not provide a tuition award if doing so would require an institution of higher education to create additional seats exceeding program capacity.

Applications for tuition awards shall be submitted to DHEWD no later than December 15th annually. No later than March 1st annually, DHEWD shall send written notice of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for the tuition award and state whether the application has been approved or denied. If the applicant is determined not to be eligible for the tuition award, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for such determination. If the application is denied, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for the denial.

The Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund is created for purposes of granting tuition awards as provided in the act. In the event that funds are insufficient to provide tuition awards for all eligible applicants, public safety personnel shall be in the first class of applicants to receive the awards, and dependents shall be in the second class, in a priority order specified in the act.

The tuition awards provided for in this act are subject to appropriation. If there are no moneys in the Fund, no tuition awards shall be granted. (Section 173.2655)

These provisions are identical to the truly agreed to and finally passed HCS/SS/SCS/SB 71 (2025) and provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS#2/HB 419 (2025), and similar to HB 496 (2025).

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (Sections 190.053, 190.076, 190.109, 190.112, 190.166, 197.135, and 537.038)

This act modifies training requirements for members of an ambulance district board of directors. Under this act, board members shall complete three hours of continuing education for each term of office. Failure to do so shall result in immediate disqualification and the office shall be vacant until filled.

Under this act, each ambulance district shall arrange for an audit of the district's records and accounts every three years by a certified public accountant. The audit shall be made available to the public on the district's website or otherwise freely available by other electronic means.

The Department of Health and Senior Services, as a part of regulating ground ambulance service licenses, shall promulgate rules regarding participation with regional emergency medical services advisory committees and ambulance service administrator qualifications.

This act requires ambulance services to report to the Department individuals serving as ambulance service administrators. These administrators shall be required to complete training as described in the act.

Finally, the Department may refuse to issue, deny renewal of, or suspend a license required for ground ambulance services or take other corrective actions for reasons specified in the act. If the Department makes a determination of insolvency or insufficiency of services, then the Department may require the license holder to submit and complete a corrective plan, as described in the act.

The Department shall be required to provide notice of any determination of insolvency or insufficiency of services to persons and entities specified in the act. The Department shall immediately engage with other license holders in the area to determine how ground ambulance services may be provided to the affected area during the service disruption. Assisting license holders may be compensated for such assistance as described in the act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 7 (2025), and substantially similar to SB 1340 (2024) and provisions in SCS/SB 1382 (2024).

Under this act, a specialty hospital, meaning a hospital other than a general acute care hospital, shall not be required to comply with certain statutory provisions relating to forensic examinations of victims of sexual assault if such hospital has in place a policy for the transfer of such victims to an appropriate hospital with an emergency department.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 7 (2025), SB 154 (2025), and SB 1326 (2024), and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 2413 (2024).

Under current law certain medical professionals, individuals with first aid training, or in cases of suicide attempts, any other individual renders emergency care or assistance at a scene of an emergency or accident, then such individual shall not be liable for any civil damages except if damages are caused by gross negligence or willful or wanton acts. This act expands such liability protections to any person rendering emergency care or assistance.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 7 (2025), and SB 521 (2025).

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

STATE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES (Section 190.101)

This act modifies the State Advisory Council on Emergency Medical Services by changing the number of council members from 16 to no more than 23 and specifying the members who shall serve on the Council. Currently, members are appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Under this act, the Director of the Department of Health and Senior Services, the regional EMS advisory committees, and the Time-Critical Diagnosis Advisory Committee shall appoint members.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025) and provisions in HCS/HB 943 (2025), and substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 317 (2025), SB 548 (2025), SB 206 (2025), SB 270 (2025), SB 1277 (2024), and provisions in SCS/SB 1382 (2024).

GROUND AMBULANCE SERVICE REIMBURSEMENT ALLOWANCE TAX (Section 190.800)

This act repeals an exemption from the ambulance service reimbursement allowance tax for ground ambulance services owned and operated by the state.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), and HB 1133 (2025), and similar to SB 629 (2025).

LINE OF DUTY COMPENSATION ACT (Section 287.243)

Current law provides that the Line of Duty Compensation Act expires on June 19, 2025. This act repeals the sunset date.

Additionally, the act modifies the definition of "killed in the line of duty" to include "illness" as an eligible cause of death, and increases from \$25,000 to \$100,000 the amount of compensation to which a claimant is entitled for any death occurring on or after June 19, 2009.

Finally, this act authorizes a claim to be brought within two years, rather than one year, of the death of a public safety officer.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 143 (2025).

EMERGENCY VEHICLES (Sections 300.100 and 304.022)

Currently, the driver of an emergency vehicle may disregard certain traffic rules and regulations if certain visual or auditory signals are performed. This act provides a police vehicle is not required to use an audible or visual signal when obtaining evidence of a speeding violation where the speed limit is set by state statute, when responding to a suspected crime in progress when use of such signal could reasonably result in the destruction of evidence or escape of a suspect, or when conducting surveillance of a vehicle or the passengers of a vehicle who are suspected of involvement in a crime.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SCS/HB 1707 (2024), HB 942 (2023), and SCS/HCS/HB 1015 (2023).

EMERGENCY VEHICLES - PARK RANGERS (Section 304.022)

This act also adds vehicles operated by county or municipal park rangers to the definition of "emergency vehicle" applicable to yielding the right-of-way and the display of emergency lights.

These provisions are substantially similar to SB 189 (2025).

SPONSOR: Myers

HANDLER: Brown (16)

TOW LISTS - FIREFIGHTERS (Section 304.153)

This act permits firefighters in St. Louis City to utilize the services of a tow management company or tow list, as specified by law.

These provisions are similar to HB 1408 (2025).

FIRE PROTECTION AND AMBULANCE DISTRICTS SALES TAX (Sections 321.552, 321.554, and 321.556)

Current law authorizes ambulance and fire protection districts in certain counties to propose a sales tax at a rate of up to 0.5%. This act allows such districts to propose a sales tax of up to 1.0%, and repeals a prohibition on certain counties imposing such tax.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), and substantially similar to SB 354 (2023), SB 966 (2022), SB 175 (2021), SB 869 (2020), HB 2386 (2020), and provisions in SCS/SB 33 (2025), provisions in SCS/SB 770 (2020), provisions in SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020), and provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020).

LICENSE WAIVERS FOR SPOUSES OF MISSOURI LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS (Section 324.009)

Current law requires an oversight body for professional licenses to waive any examination, educational, or experience requirements within 30 days for a resident military spouse or a nonresident military spouse and shall issue such applicant a license if the applicant meets all other requirements. This act provides such waiver to resident and nonresident spouses of Missouri law enforcement officers, as such term is defined in the act. Additionally, this act repeals provisions relating to application to oversight bodies that have entered into licensing compacts.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS/SB 61 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in the perfected HCS/HB 268 (2025), in the perfected HB 478 (2025), and in HCS/HB 946 (2025), and is similar to SB 283 (2025).

OFFENSE OF INTERFERENCE WITH A FIRST RESPONDER (Section 574.207)

This act creates the offense of interference with a first responder, which shall be a class B misdemeanor for a first offense, or a class A misdemeanor for a second or subsequent offense. A person commits the offense when a person has received a verbal warning not to approach from a first responder who is engaged in the lawful performance of a legal duty and the person knowingly and willfully violates the verbal warning and approaches within 20 feet with the intent to:

- Impede or interfere with the first responder's ability to perform his or her legal duty;
- Threaten the first responder with physical harm; or
- Engage in conduct directed at a first responder that serves no legitimate purpose.

This provision shall have no impact on an individual's First Amendment rights and shall not restrict the ability to observe or record first responders.

These provisions are similar to SB 669 (2025).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

HB 262 - This act establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act". The act creates the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Fund", which will reimburse eligible facilities that provide hyperbaric oxygen therapy to veterans diagnosed with posttraumatic stress disorder or traumatic brain injury, and be used to conduct studies on the use of alternative therapies for such conditions. The act specifies the eligibility criteria and requirements for veterans, facilities, and health care practitioners for reimbursement. The veteran shall not be charged by the facility for the cost of the therapy.

The Missouri Veterans' Commission shall compile an annual report with data about the treatment of hyperbaric oxygen therapy and its effectiveness, as set forth in the act.

This act is substantially similar to SB 664 (2025), provisions in SS/HB 1713 (2024), HB 2215 (2024), and HCS/HB 1490 (2024).

SARAH HASKINS

*** HB 296 ***

SPONSOR: Kalberloh

HANDLER: Black

HCS/HBs 296 & 438 - This act modifies provisions relating to school personnel.

RETIRED SUBSTITUTE TEACHERS (Section 168.036)

Currently, the limitations for members of the Public School Retirement System and the Public Education Employee Retirement Systems ("PSRS/PEERS") to work as a substitute teacher after retirement are waived until June 30, 2025. This act waives such limitations until June 30, 2030.

These provisions are identical to SB 708 (2025) and HB 1039 (2025), and substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 712 (2025) and HB 965 (2025).

SCHOOL BACKGROUND CHECKS (Section 168.133)

This act adds charter schools to provisions of state law requiring background checks to be conducted on school personnel. The act repeals language specifying the types of work screened volunteers might do for a school district or charter school.

The act requires background checks to be conducted not only on school bus drivers, but also on the drivers of other vehicles owned by school districts and charter schools. For drivers employed or contracted by a pupil transportation company that is under contract with a school district or charter school, the pupil transportation company shall conduct the criminal background check.

These provisions are identical to SB 460 (2025), and provisions in SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024), and substantially similar to HCS/HB 2423 (2024).

SCHOOL BUS DRIVER'S LICENSE ENDORSEMENTS (Sections 302.177, 302.272, and 302.735)

Currently, driver's license applicants aged 70 or older seeking a school bus endorsement are required to renew their endorsed noncommercial driver's licenses annually rather than every 3 years, are eligible for waiver of the license renewal fee, are required to perform a school bus driver's skills test annually rather than every 3 years, and are required to renew endorsed commercial driver's licenses annually rather than every 3 years.

SPONSOR: Kalberloh

HANDLER: Black

This act increases, from 70 to 75, the age at which these requirements begin, and changes the annual requirements to biennial requirements.

This act is substantially similar to provisions in HCS/HB 538 (2025), and similar to HCS/HBs 1626 & 1940 (2024).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Mayhew

HANDLER: Crawford

SS#2/HB 419 - This act creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to education.

TUITION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL (Sections 41.890 and 173.1153)

Current law requires certain United States military personnel and their families to be regarded as holding Missouri resident status when enrolling in a Missouri institution of higher education. This act specifies that such individuals shall be regarded as Missouri residents for any undergraduate or graduate degree program.

ACTIVE MILITARY MEMBERS (Section 160.701)

The act provides that a statewide activities association that includes at least one public school district as a fee-paying member shall not require students who are on active duty in the United States Armed Forces, including members of the National Guard and Reserve on active duty orders, to attend a minimum number of practices as a condition of such student's membership on any group or team facilitated or overseen by such association.

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 607 (2025).

AUTHORITY TO CONFER DEGREES (Sections 172.280 and 174.160)

The act authorizes Missouri State University to grant Doctor of Philosophy degrees in disciplines other than engineering and to grant Bachelor of Science degrees in veterinary technology.

This provision is identical to provisions in HCS/SS/SB 38 (2025), HCS/SS/SB 150 (2025), and HCS/SS/SB 160 (2025).

EMPLOYEES OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY (Section 172.345)

This act provides that Veterans Day shall be a public holiday for all employees of the University of Missouri System.

This provision is identical to SB 89 (2025).

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI SEMINARY FUND (Sections 172.640, 172.650, 172.61, 172.660, 172.661, 172.680, and 172.720)

This act provides that the University of Missouri shall enter into an agreement with the State Treasurer to establish a separate custodial account in which the moneys in the University's Seminary Fund shall be deposited and held. The University shall invest such moneys in government bonds as provided in current law, and may withdraw the earnings on such bonds and use any such withdrawals for the maintenance of the University, as provided in the act. The University shall provide financial reports on the custodial account to the State Treasurer no less often than annually.

SPONSOR: Mayhew

HANDLER: Crawford

The act repeals provisions relating to the State Treasurer's current duties as custodian of the Seminary Fund.

These provisions are identical to SB 627 (2025).

INTERNATIONAL BACCALAUREATE EXAMINATIONS (Section 173.1352)

This act requires public institutions of higher education to adopt a policy for undergraduate course credit for any student who receives a score of 4 or higher on an International Baccalaureate exam.

This provision is identical to SB 243 (2025), HB 1578 (2024), HB 2051 (2024), HB 2415 (2024), and a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1569 (2024).

PUBLIC SAFETY RECRUITMENT AND RETENTION (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

This act establishes the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide college tuition awards for certain public safety personnel and their legal dependents. The act defines "public safety personnel" as including any police officer, firefighter, paramedic, telecommunicator first responder, emergency medical technician, or advanced emergency medical technician who is trained and authorized by law or rule to render emergency medical assistance or treatment. "Institution of higher education" is defined as including public community colleges and state colleges and universities located in Missouri; an approved private institution, as such term is defined in current law, that chooses to accept tuition award money as provided in the act; and accredited providers of emergency medical services training.

Subject to appropriation, public safety personnel with at least six years of service shall be entitled to an award worth up to 100% of the resident tuition charges, including fees, of an institution of higher education located in Missouri if they satisfy the conditions set forth in the act. The maximum award to attend an approved private institution shall be equal to the total cost of tuition and mandatory fees charged to a Missouri resident at the public institution of higher education that has the highest combined tuition and mandatory fee cost in the state, as determined by the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development (DHEWD). A private institution that chooses to accept any award money as a tuition payment shall not charge the recipient of the award any tuition that exceeds the maximum combined tuition and mandatory fee cost as determined by DHEWD.

To apply for a tuition award, public safety personnel shall present to DHEWD verification of their current, valid license in a profession specified in the act, along with a certificate of verification signed by their employer verifying that they are employed full-time as public safety personnel. Such individuals shall also meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education and pursue a license or associate or baccalaureate degree in an academic subject specified in the act. Individuals who have already earned a baccalaureate degree are ineligible to use the tuition award to earn another degree. Each year an individual applies for and receives a tuition award, he or she shall file with DHEWD documentation showing proof of employment and proof of residence in Missouri. Additionally, an applicant for a tuition award shall first apply for all other forms of federal and state student financial aid, including filing a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, applying for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill. (Section 173.2655)

The legal dependent of public safety personnel with at least ten years of service is also eligible for a tuition award if he or she executes an agreement with the institution of higher education outlining the terms and conditions of the tuition award, including the legal dependent's commitment to reside in

SPONSOR: Mayhew

HANDLER: Crawford

Missouri for the next five years, as well as a commitment to provide a copy of his or her state income tax return annually to DHEWD in order to prove residency in Missouri. The agreement shall also include a provision that if the tuition award recipient fails to provide proof of residency in Missouri for the five-year period following the use of the tuition award, the tuition award shall be treated as a loan to such recipient, with the Missouri Higher Education Loan Authority as the loan servicer, as provided in the act. Finally, the agreement shall provide that any residency, filing, or payment obligation incurred by the tuition award recipient under the act is canceled in the event of the tuition award recipient's total and permanent disability or death.

The five-year residency requirement for a legal dependent who receives a tuition award begins once the legal dependent applies for and receives the tuition award and continues until the tuition award recipient (a) completes the five-year tuition award eligibility period, (b) completes a baccalaureate degree, (c) completes an associate degree and notifies DHEWD that he or she does not intend to pursue a baccalaureate degree or additional associate degree using tuition awards, or (d) notifies DHEWD that he or she does not plan to use additional tuition awards.

The legal dependent shall satisfy certain other criteria to be eligible for a tuition award. The legal dependent shall not have previously earned a baccalaureate degree, and he or she shall meet all admission requirements of the institution of higher education he or she wishes to attend. The legal dependent shall also file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid and, if applicable, apply for financial assistance under the G.I. Bill, as well as providing verification of the public safety personnel's eligibility for the tuition award to DHEWD, as provided in the act. (Sections 173.2655 and 173.2660)

Public safety personnel and their legal dependents may receive a tuition award for up to five consecutive years if they otherwise continue to be eligible. The five years of eligibility starts once the individual applies for and receives the tuition award for the first time. DHEWD shall grant an award worth up to 100% of the individual's tuition remaining due after subtracting awarded federal financial aid grants and state scholarships and grants. An application for a tuition award shall include a verification of the public safety personnel's satisfaction of the requirements of the act, including proof of full-time employment and residency status. Public safety personnel shall include such verification when they or their legal dependents are applying to DHEWD for a tuition award.

The death of public safety personnel in the line of duty shall not disqualify an individual's otherwise eligible legal dependent from receiving the tuition award. In such a case, in lieu of submitting verification of the public safety personnel's employment, the legal dependent shall submit a statement attesting that, at the time of death, the public safety personnel satisfied the requirements of the act, and such individual died in the line of duty, as described in the act.

DHEWD shall provide a tuition award to an eligible applicant for the award who applies for an "open seat", defined in the act as a vacant position in a class, course, or program that is available for enrollment. DHEWD shall not provide a tuition award if doing so would require an institution of higher education to create additional seats exceeding program capacity.

Applications for tuition awards shall be submitted to DHEWD no later than December 15th annually. No later than March 1st annually, DHEWD shall send written notice of the applicant's eligibility or ineligibility for the tuition award and state whether the application has been approved or denied. If the applicant is determined not to be eligible for the tuition award, the notice shall include the reason or reasons for such determination. If the application is denied, the notice shall include the reason or reasons

SPONSOR: Mayhew
for the denial.

HANDLER: Crawford

The Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Fund is created for purposes of granting tuition awards as provided in the act. In the event that funds are insufficient to provide tuition awards for all eligible applicants, public safety personnel shall be in the first class of applicants to receive the awards, and dependents shall be in the second class, in a priority order specified in the act.

The tuition awards provided for in this act are subject to appropriation. If there are no moneys in the Fund, no tuition awards shall be granted. (Section 173.2655)

These provisions are similar to SS/SCS/SB 71 (2025) and HB 496 (2025).

MISSION OF MISSOURI SOUTHERN STATE UNIVERSITY (Section 174.231)

This act adds health and life sciences and immersive learning experiences to the mission of Missouri Southern State University.

This provision is identical to SB 279 (2025) and SB 907 (2024).

MISSOURI STATE LOAN REPAYMENT PROGRAM (Sections 191.600, 191.603, 191.605, 191.607, 191.611, 191.614, and 191.615)

This act modifies provisions relating to the existing "Health Professional Student Loan Repayment Program" by renaming it to the "Missouri State Loan Repayment Program (MOSLRP)" and adding to the program individuals who have graduated from an accredited graduate training program in a discipline designated by the Department of Health and Senior Services.

Current law requires that a person be enrolled as either a full-time medical student, dental student, or chiropractic student, and be in the final year of course study, or that a person be licensed to practice in these fields, in order to be eligible to participate in the program. This provision and the designation for an area in need of chiropractic services are repealed and replaced with the requirements that the person be authorized to practice as any type of health professional and not practice in an area of defined need. The act requires that 35% of the annual appropriated funds that are allocated to this loan repayment program be designated for awards to primary care physicians and general dentists, and unused portions of those designated funds shall be made available in the same fiscal year to the other types of health professions designated by the Department.

Current law establishes liability to the state for individuals who have entered into written contracts with the Department and either fail to maintain an acceptable level of academic standing, voluntarily terminate enrollment, or are dismissed from the institution. Such persons are currently liable to the State for the amount that has been paid on their behalf under the contract. This act repeals that provision.

BOOTS-TO-BUSINESS PROGRAMS (Section 620.3250)

Finally, current law requires any veteran who receives a small business loan through the State Treasurer's linked deposit program to complete a boots-to-business entrepreneurial education and training program approved by the Department of Economic Development. This act makes participation in such program optional.

This provision is identical to SB 566 (2025).

OLIVIA SHANNON

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

SS#2/SCS/HCS#2/HB 495 - This act modifies provisions relating to public safety.

SHERIFF OF ST. LOUIS CITY (SECTION 57.010)

This act requires any candidate for the office of sheriff of St. Louis City to hold a valid peace officer license within two years of being elected sheriff.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 192 (2025).

PROSECUTING AND CIRCUIT ATTORNEYS (SECTIONS 43.503, 56.265, 56.750, 491.065 & 595.209)

This act requires that, beginning January 1, 2027, all police officers, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, and the chief law enforcement official of the City of St. Louis shall submit referrals for any traffic violation, ordinance violation, or criminal offense to the prosecuting or circuit attorney. For felony offenses, referrals shall include a probable cause statement and an investigative report. Any law enforcement agency that violates this provision shall be ineligible to receive state or federal funds that would otherwise be paid for law enforcement, safety, or criminal justice purposes.

This act provides that the professional association of the county prosecuting attorneys of Missouri shall submit the list of prosecuting attorneys that are eligible for \$2,000 of the authorized statutory salary upon completion of the 20 hours of annual classroom instruction to the treasurer of the City of St. Louis, in addition to the county treasurers. Additionally, this act requires that \$5,000 of the salary shall be payable only upon the collection of the data as required by the statewide report as described below. Furthermore, \$3,000 of the salary shall be payable if the prosecuting attorney has provided discovery to criminal defense attorneys who have entered appearances on behalf of defendants.

Beginning March 31, 2028, and March 31st of each subsequent year, the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services shall produce a statewide report based on data as described in the act for each individual office of a prosecuting or circuit attorney. The individual data from each office is confidential and not subject to release as arrest and incident records, except the information provided for the report regarding informants shall be accessible by the attorneys for the case in which the informant is an endorsed witness.

Beginning January 1, 2026, each prosecuting or circuit attorney's office shall send information regarding informants to the Missouri Office of Prosecution Services. Additionally, this act requires certain information to be disclosed to all attorneys of record within 14 days of the endorsement to testify as an informant by the prosecuting or circuit attorney. Finally, this act adds that victims of crime shall have the right to be informed by law enforcement of any instance in which a person has been endorsed by the state as an informant and any benefit such informant may receive.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 1271 (2024), HCS/HB 1763 (2024), SB 489 (2023), and HB 2523 (2022).

REPORTING OF IMMIGRATION STATUS OF CRIMINAL OFFENDERS (SECTION 43.505)

This act requires every law enforcement agency in the state to submit to the Department of Public Safety information pertaining to the citizen or immigration status of any person arrested for an offense that is reportable under current law.

This provision is similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025), SB 583 (2025), and HB 1147

SPONSOR: Christ
(2025).

HANDLER: Schroer

LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS (SECTION 44.087)

This act provides that the chief law enforcement executive for any law enforcement agency may request assistance from a law enforcement agency of another United States jurisdiction outside this state. An offender apprehended or arrested by a foreign law enforcement agency shall be delivered to the first available law enforcement officer who is commissioned in the jurisdiction of the arrest. The arresting officer shall assist in the preparation of any affidavits stating a crime has been committed. The law enforcement officers shall remain employees of their respective agencies for the purposes of immunity, workers' compensation, and other employment-related matters. However, certain governmental immunities shall apply as interpreted by the federal and state courts of the responding agency.

This provision is identical to SB 92 (2025), a provision in HCS/SB 189 (2025), in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), in the perfected HB 1707 (2024), HB 1577 (2024), in HCS/SS/SCS/SBs 119 & 120 (2023), and in SCS/HCS/HB 1015 (2023).

FORFEITURE OF MOTOR VEHICLES IN SPRINGFIELD (SECTION 82.1000)

Currently, the city of Springfield may enact ordinances that authorize forfeiture of a motor vehicle operated by a person who has had his or her driver's license suspended or revoked for certain criminal offenses. This act adds offenses involving two or more violations of stunt driving or street takeover committed on separate occasions where in each violation the person was operating a vehicle and another person was injured or killed as well as the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle.

SAINT LOUIS CITY POLICE FORCE (SECTIONS 84.012 TO 84.325 & SECTION 105.726 & THE REPEAL OF SECTIONS 84.175 TO 84.347)

No later than July 1, 2026, the Board of Police Commissioners ("Board") shall assume control of the municipal police department of St. Louis and no later than no later than 90 days after the effective date of these provisions, five citizen commissioners, with one nonvoting member, shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to the Board who shall serve together with Mayor of the City of St. Louis. The Governor shall also appoint a transition director to oversee the transition during the implementation period of the effective date to July 1, 2026. The municipal police department shall transfer title and ownership of all indebtedness and assets and accept liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations of the police department. The Board shall initially employ, without reduction in rank, salary, or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel of the municipal police department.

This act provides that the City of St. Louis may pass ordinances, including ordinances for preserving order and protecting the public; but no ordinances shall, in any manner, conflict or interfere with the powers or the exercise of the powers of the Board. Additionally, the mayor or any city officer shall not impede or hinder the Board. The mayor or any city officer shall be liable for a penalty of \$1,000 for each and every offense to hinder the Board and shall forever be disqualified from holding or exercising any office of the city.

The total number of officers and number of officers at each rank of the police force shall be determined by the Board. The Board may continue to employ as many non-commissioned police civilians as it deems necessary in order to perform the duties imposed on them, which shall include city marshals and park rangers.

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

The salaries paid as of the effective date of these provisions shall not be less than the annual salaries paid to each member before such date. No additional compensation shall be given to any officer of the rank of lieutenant or above for overtime, court time, or stand-by court time.

Probationary patrolmen, patrolmen, and sergeants shall receive compensation for all hours of service in excess of the established regular working period, for all authorized overtime, and for employees who complete academic work at an accredited college or university up to a certain amount as provided in the act.

Additionally, the City shall appropriate a minimum sum, as detailed in the act, of its general revenue to fund the maintenance of the police force, excluding pension and retirement costs.

This act provides that until the Board adopts other investigative and disciplinary procedures, the police force shall follow the disciplinary and investigative procedures established by the Police Manual of the St. Louis Metropolitan Police Department that are consistent with law. The Board shall not adopt any disciplinary procedures that do not include the summary hearing Board procedures provided for currently in the Police Manual.

This act provides that reimbursements from the Legal Expense Fund to the Board for liability claims shall be on an equal share basis per claim up to a maximum of two million dollars per fiscal year.

This act repeals all provisions relating to the municipal police force established by the City of St. Louis.

This act contains an emergency clause for these provisions.

These provisions are similar to HB 494 (2025), in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025), SCS/SB 808 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 1481 (2024), HCS/HB 702 (2023), SCS/SB 78 (2023), SB 280 (2023), and HCS/HB 2432 (2022) and are similar to SB 1012 (2022) and to provisions in HB 2432 (2022), HB 2671 (2022), and HB 1476 (2021).

PROHIBITION ON INJECTION SITES (SECTION 191.1005)

This act provides that no individual or entity shall knowingly open, lease, rent, use, maintain, manage, operate, or control a public or private facility, site, or building for the purpose of allowing individuals to self-administer preobtained controlled substances, the possession of which is criminally punishable and is not otherwise authorized by state law.

INMATE PHONE CALLS (SECTIONS 217.451 & 221.108)

This provision provides that correctional centers shall provide offenders with reasonable access to phone services, unless such access is restricted as a disciplinary measure.

Additionally, no correctional center shall charge more than 12 cents per minute for a domestic phone call of an inmate.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 50 (2025), are substantially similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 900 (2024), and are similar to SB 301 (2025), SB 1098 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), SB 592 (2023), and HB 693 (2023).

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

PREGNANT OFFENDERS (SECTIONS 221.520 & 221.523)

Under this act, all county and city jails shall be prohibited, except in extraordinary circumstances, from using restraints on a pregnant offender in her third trimester, including during transportation or labor, delivery, and 48 hours post-delivery. Pregnant offenders shall be transported in vehicles equipped with seatbelts. In cases of extraordinary circumstances requiring restraints to be used, the sheriff or jailer shall document in writing within 48 hours of the incident the reasons for the restraints used, as specified in the act.

If restraints are used on a pregnant offender in her third trimester or on a postpartum offender, the restraints shall be reasonable under the circumstances. Except under extraordinary circumstances, no leg, ankle, or waist restraints or mechanical restraints shall be used and any wrist restraints used shall be placed in front of the offender's body.

Jails shall offer staff training on the provisions of this act and inform offenders of policies and practices developed under this act.

By January 1, 2026, all county and city jails shall develop specific procedures for intake and care of pregnant offenders, including maternal health evaluations, dietary supplements, nutritious meals, substance abuse treatment, HIV treatment, hepatitis C, sleeping arrangements, mental health, sanitary materials, postpartum recovery, and a requirement that a female medical professional be present during examinations.

These provisions are similar to provisions in SB 277 (2025), the perfected SS/SB 50 (2025), SB 905 (2024), SB 1012 (2024), and HCS/SS/SB 900 (2024), substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 803 (2018), HB 1002 (2017), and SB 180 (2017), and similar to provisions in HCS/HBs 1777, 2203, 2059, & 2502 (2024).

STUNT DRIVING (SECTIONS 304.012 & 304.145)

This act prohibits stunt driving and participation in street takeovers, as such terms are defined in the act.

The act specifies criminal penalties and sentencing requirements, with enhanced penalties and sentencing requirements for repeat offenders.

This provision is similar to SB 560 (2025) and a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

SUNSET ON ELECTRONIC MONITORING OF PERSONS IN VIOLATION OF PROTECTION ORDERS (SECTION 455.095)

Currently, the provision of law providing that a person found guilty of violating the conditions of a protection order can be sentenced with electronic monitoring or placed on probation with the condition of electronic monitoring shall sunset on August 28, 2024.

This act repeals the sunset provision.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS#2/SCS/SB 10 (2025) and SB 603 (2025) and is similar to in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025) and HB 1209 (2025).

CRIMINAL ACTIVITY FORFEITURE ACT (SECTION 513.605)

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

This act modifies the offenses included in the definition of "criminal activity" for purposes of the Criminal Activity Forfeiture Act. Specifically, it includes felony violations of the traffic laws of this state that involve the use of motor vehicle and offenses under the Missouri Criminal Street Gangs Prevention Act.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

DANGEROUS FELONY (SECTION 556.061)

This act adds the offense of bus hijacking when punished as a class A felony and the offense of planting a bomb or explosive near a bus or terminal to the definition of "dangerous felony."

OFFENSE OF SEXUAL TRAFFICKING OF A CHILD (SECTIONS 566.210 & 566.211)

This act provides that a person commits the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree when he or she knowingly conducts certain sexual acts, as provided in current law, with a person under the age of fourteen, rather than twelve. Additionally, the eligibility for probation or parole for the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree is not available unless the offender has served no less than thirty, rather than twenty-five, years of the sentence.

Furthermore, this act modifies the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree to provide that such offense is a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term of no less than twenty, rather than ten, years.

These provisions are similar to provisions in HCS/HB 219 (2025), in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025), HB 1142 (2025), and HB 1464 (2025).

OFFENSE OF ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE (SECTION 568.045)

Under current law, a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if he or she unlawfully manufactures or possesses amphetamine, methamphetamine, or any of their analogues. This act adds fentanyl and carfentanil.

Additionally, this act provides that the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if it involves fentanyl or carfentanil is a class B felony. A person guilty of such offense shall not be eligible for conditional release or parole until he or she has served at least five years of imprisonment.

This provision is identical to SS/SCS/SB 60 (2025) and is similar to a provision in SB 143 (2025), in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025), in SB 1368 (2024), in SCS/SB 1451 (2024), and in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024).

OFFENSE OF STEALING (SECTION 570.030)

This act provides that a person shall be guilty of the offense of stealing if he or she appropriates property as part of an organized retail theft and the value of the property is over \$10,000. Such offense shall be a class B felony.

Additionally, this act provides that a person shall be guilty of the offense of stealing if he or she appropriates property as part of an organized retail theft and the value of the property is between \$750 and \$10,000. Such offense shall be a class C felony.

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

Upon written request of any prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney, the Attorney General shall have the authority to prosecute the offense of stealing involving retail theft and any other offenses that directly arise from or causally occur as a result of such offense. All costs and fees of a prosecution by the Attorney General shall be paid by the state.

This provision is identical to a provision in in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025) and is similar to a provision in SB 318 (2025).

OFFENSE OF FILING A NONCONSENSUAL COMMON LAW LIEN (SECTION 575.133)

This act provides that the second offense of filing a nonconsensual common law lien shall be a class A misdemeanor and any third or subsequent offense shall be a class E felony. Additionally, a person convicted of a third or subsequent offense shall be considered a persistent offender.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

OFFENSE OF RESISTING ARREST (SECTION 575.150)

This act provides that any person convicted or who pleads guilty to a class E felony of resisting or interfering with arrest may have his or her vehicle impounded and forfeited pursuant to law.

This provision is similar to a provision in in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025) and SB 561 (2025).

OFFENSE OF OBSTRUCTING GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS (SECTION 576.030)

Currently, the offense of obstructing government operations is a class B misdemeanor. This act provides that such offense is a class A misdemeanor if the person uses violence or force during the commission of such offense.

This provision is similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

OFFENSE OF TAMPERING WITH A WATER SUPPLY (SECTION 577.150)

This act provides that the offense of tampering with a water supply shall be a class E felony if the person poisons, defiles, or in any way corrupts a water supply used for domestic or municipal purposes.

This provision is identical to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025).

TRAINING REQUIREMENTS FOR PEACE OFFICERS (SECTION 590.040)

This act provides that peace officers first licensed on or after August 28, 2027, shall receive at least six hours in the initial academy training focused on racial profiling training, implicit bias training, and de-escalation training.

COMMITTEE ON SCHOOL SAFETY (SECTION 590.208)

This act establishes the "Committee on School Safety" within the Department of Public Safety with membership as provided in the act. The Committee shall at least quarterly evaluate and establish guidelines for school safety concerns, including plans to prevent school firearm violence. The Committee shall submit an annual report in writing to the Governor, the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in SS/SCS/SBs 52 & 44 (2025), SB 508 (2025), and HB 1076 (2025).

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

MISSING AND MURDERED AFRICAN AMERICAN WOMEN AND GIRLS TASK FORCE
(SECTION 595.325)

This act creates the "Missing and Murdered African American Women and Girls Task Force" with membership as provided in the act. The Task Force shall elect a chairperson and shall hold an initial meeting before October 1, 2025. The Task Force shall submit a report regarding policies and measures to address violence against African American women and girls as provided in the act to the Governor and General Assembly on or before December 31st of each year and the Task Force shall expire on December 31, 2027, unless the Department of Public Safety determines the Task Force should be extended until December 31, 2029.

This act is identical to SS/SB 40 (2025) and is substantially similar to a provision in SB 143 (2025), HB 1096 (2025), HB 1421 (2025), HB 1597 (2025), the perfected SS/SB 890 (2024), in SS/SCS/HCS/HB 1659 (2024), and HB 2397 (2024).

CIVIL ACTIONS FOR WRONGFUL CONVICTIONS (SECTION 650.058)

Under current law, only individuals who are exonerated based on DNA evidence may receive restitution for a wrongful conviction.

This act provides that any individual who was later determined to be innocent as a result of an evidentiary hearing and finding in an a habeas corpus proceeding or a proceeding held pursuant to the prosecution's motion to vacate or set aside a judgment may be paid restitution. Such individual may receive an amount of \$179 per day for each day of postconviction incarceration for the offense the individual is found to be innocent, up to \$65,000 per fiscal year.

Any individual who receives restitution pursuant to this act shall be prohibited from seeking any civil redress from the state or a political subdivision.

Any individual found innocent pursuant to this act shall receive an automatic order of expungement from the court in which he or she pled guilty or was sentenced and may also be awarded other nonmonetary relief, such as counseling and housing assistance.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SB 377 (2025), SB 886 (2024), in the truly agreed to and finally passed SS/SCS/SBs 189, 36 & 37 (2023), SCS/SBs 253, 146 & 446 (2023), SB 1094 (2022), HB 1569 (2022), HCS/HB 2412 (2022), HB 2474 (2022), HB 2592 (2022), and HB 2639 (2022).

REPEAL OF THE MISSOURI INCARCERATION REIMBURSEMENT ACT (SECTION 650.058 & THE REPEAL OF SECTIONS 217.825 TO 217.841)

This act repeals the Missouri Incarceration Reimbursement Act, which provides requirements for offenders to submit information regarding their assets and provides authority for the Attorney General to investigate and seek reimbursement for the state from an offender's assets for their cost of care provided by the Department of Corrections.

These provisions are identical to SB 617 (2025) and HB 723 (2025).

SEVERABILITY (SECTION 1)

In the event that any section, provision, clause, phrase, or word of this act or the application of the act is declared invalid under the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Missouri,

SPONSOR: Christ

HANDLER: Schroer

the General Assembly intends for the severability of this act.

RIOTING (THE REPEAL OF SECTION 574.050)

This act repeals the offense of rioting.

KATIE O'BRIEN

SPONSOR: Matthiesen

HANDLER: Schroer

SS/SCS/HCS/HBs 516, 290 & 778 - The act modifies provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund.

The act provides that the Fund shall not be used for any costs associated with clean up efforts. The Fund may accept, without limitation, funds from gifts, bequests, and devises.

Requests for investigation relating to radioactive waste contamination may be submitted in writing to the Department of Natural Resources by local governing bodies, local community groups, or individuals located within a specified area of concern.

During the investigation, a sampling and analysis plan by the Department shall be developed to determine if radioactive contaminants in the area of concern exceed federal standards set by the United States Environmental Protection Agency. The investigation may include the collection of soil, dust, and water samples from the specified area. Currently, the plan may include dust samples collected inside residential homes. Under the act, the plan may include samples collected on private property.

If the Department has evidence or reasonably suspects that radioactive contaminants are located on property owned by a governmental agency that will not grant access to collect samples, the Department may seek a warrant to access the property to collect the samples.

The act repeals the provision requiring the Department to report the final sampling results to the local governing body requesting the investigation.

The transfer to the Fund from the Hazardous Waste Fund shall not exceed \$150,000 per fiscal year. The act repeals the provision relating to investigation costs. Beginning August 28, 2025, moneys to the Fund shall no longer be transferred from the Hazardous Waste Fund and shall be transferred from the General Revenue Fund not to exceed \$150,000 per fiscal year, unless any excess is authorized by the General Assembly. Any moneys transferred from the Hazardous Waste Fund remaining in the Fund at the end of the biennium shall revert to the credit of the Hazardous Waste Fund. Moneys received from general revenue, gifts, bequests, devises, or any other source shall remain in the Fund.

The Department shall seek reimbursement of expenses incurred during radioactive waste testing from any federal agency responsible for the site.

The act is similar to a provision in the perfected HB 200 (2025).

JULIA SHEVELEVA

SPONSOR: Gallick

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

SPONSOR: Gallick

HANDLER: Bernskoetter

HCS#2/HBs 567, 546, 758 & 958 - This act modifies provisions relating to employee compensation. Current law provides that the minimum wage rate shall be \$13.75 per hour for the 2025 calendar year, with an increase to \$15.00 per hour on January 1, 2026, and cost of increases or decreases each year thereafter, based on the change in the Consumer Price Index. This act repeals the yearly increases. Additionally, the act makes the minimum wage rate applicable to public employers, as defined in the act.

Furthermore, the act also repeals provisions of law establishing paid sick time for certain private employees.

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 594 ***

SPONSOR: Perkins

HANDLER: Trent

SS#2/HCS/HBs 594 & 508 - This act modifies provisions relating to taxation.

LAW ENFORCEMENT SALES TAXES

Current law limits the aggregate amount of sales tax levied by a county pursuant to the County Sales Tax Act to 1%. This act increases such limit to 1.5% for Ozark County, provided that any tax in excess of 1% is levied for the purpose of providing law enforcement services, and provides that any sales tax levy approved during the November 8, 2022, general election shall be deemed to be in compliance with state law if the aggregate amount of sales tax levied pursuant to the County Sales Tax Act is not in excess of 1.5%. (Section 67.547)

Current law authorizes certain counties to levy a sales tax for the purpose of providing law enforcement services to such county, with the rate not to exceed 0.5%. This act authorizes such levy not to exceed 1%. (Section 67.582)

These provisions are identical to SB 547 (2025) and to provisions in SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025) and SCS/HCS/HB 643 (2025), and are substantially similar to HB 66 (2025), HCS/HB 2077 (2024), SB 550 (2023), and HB 872 (2023), and to provisions in SCS/SB 1091 (2024).

TRANSIENT GUEST TAXES

Current law authorizes certain cities to impose a transient guest tax for the purpose of funding the promotion, operation, and development of tourism. This act also allows the proceeds from such tax to be used for the operating costs of a community center. (Section 67.1366)

This provision is identical to SB 510 (2025), HB 687 (2025), HB 699 (2025), and SB 1488 (2024), and to a provision in SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), HCS/HB 532 (2025), and SCS/HCS/HB 1564 (2024).

This act adds the counties of Ste. Genevieve and Perry to the list of counties authorized to impose a transient guest tax for the promotion of tourism. (Section 67.1367)

This provision is identical to SB 169 (2025) and to a provision in SCS/SB 104 (2025) and SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), and is substantially similar to HB 2784 (2024) and to a provision in HCS/HB 532 (2025).

PUBLIC SAFETY SALES TAXES

This act adds the village of Sunrise Beach and the cities of Hannibal, Moberly, Nevada, and Joplin to

SPONSOR: Perkins

HANDLER: Trent

the list of cities authorized to impose a sales tax for the purposes of public safety. (Section 94.900)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 104 (2025), SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), and SCS/HCS/HB 643 (2025), and is substantially similar to SB 749 (2025), HB 866 (2025), and HB 1572 (2025), and to a provision in SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), HB 330 (2025), and HCS/HB 532 (2025).

SENIOR CITIZENS PROPERTY TAX CREDIT

Current law authorizes an income tax credit for certain senior citizens and disabled veterans in amount equal to a portion of such taxpayer's property tax liabilities, with the amount of the credit dependent on the taxpayer's income and property tax liability. This act modifies the definition of "income" to increase the amount deducted from Missouri adjusted gross income from \$2,000 to \$2,800, or, for claimants who owned and occupied the residence for the entire year, such amount is increased from \$4,000 to \$5,800. (Section 135.010)

The maximum allowable credit under current law is limited to \$750 in rent constituting property taxes actually paid or \$1,100 in actual property tax paid. This act increases such amounts to \$1,055 and \$1,550, respectively, and annually adjusts such maximum amounts for inflation. (Section 135.025)

Additionally, current law limits the tax credit to qualifying taxpayers with an income of \$27,500 or less, or \$30,000 in the case of a homestead owned and occupied by a claimant for the entire year. This act increases such maximum income to \$38,200 for claimants with a filing status of single, \$42,200 for claimants with a filing status of single and who owned and occupied a homestead for the entire year, \$41,000 for claimants with a filing status of married filing combined, and \$48,000 for claimants with a filing status of married filing combined and who owned and occupied a homestead for the entire year, and annually adjusts such amounts for inflation. (Section 135.030)

These provisions are identical to SCS/SBs 101 & 64 (2025), HB 1093 (2025), HB 1469 (2025), HB 1480 (2025), HB 1483 (2025), HB 1533 (2025), HB 1535 (2025), HB 1566 (2025), and SB 822 (2024), and are substantially similar to SB 457 (2025), HB 45 (2025), HB 518 (2025), HB 772 (2025), HB 1196 (2025), HB 1430 (2025), SB 930 (2024), HCS/HB 1428 (2024), HB 1670 (2024), HB 1939 (2024), HB 2050 (2024), HB 666 (2023), and HCS/HB 1134 (2023), and to provisions in HCS/SCS/SB 163 (2025), HB 1061 (2025), HB 1636 (2024), SS/SCS/SB 15 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 143 (2023), HCS/SB 247 (2023), and HB 1351 (2023).

CAPITAL GAINS DEDUCTION

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2025, this act authorizes an income tax deduction for one hundred percent of all income reported as a capital gain for federal income tax purposes by an individual subject to individual income tax.

For all tax years beginning on January 1 of the tax year immediately following the tax year in which the top rate of income tax is equal to or less than 4.5%, this act authorizes an income tax deduction for one hundred percent of all income reported as a capital gain for federal income tax purposes by entities subject to corporate income tax. (Section 143.121)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 46 (2025) and to a provision in HCS/SCS/SB 163 (2025) and HCS/HB 798 (2025).

HYGIENE PRODUCTS SALES TAX EXEMPTION

SPONSOR: Perkins

HANDLER: Trent

This act authorizes a state sales tax exemption for retail sales of diapers, feminine hygiene products, and incontinence products. (Section 144.029)

This provision is substantially similar to SB 37 (2025), SB 496 (2025), SB 819 (2025), HB 472 (2025), HB 935 (2025), and HB 2187 (2024), and to a provision in SB 57 (2025), SCS/SB 95 (2025), SB 671 (2025), and HB 1029 (2025).

BROADBAND SALES TAX EXEMPTION

For all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, this act authorizes a state and local sales tax exemption for machinery and equipment used to provide broadband communications service by a broadband communications service provider, as such terms are defined in the act. (Section 144.812)

This provision is identical to SB 185 (2025) and HB 743 (2025), and is substantially similar to HB 2168 (2024) and to a provision in HCS/HB 149 (2025), HCS/HBs 493 & 635 (2025).

EMERGENCY SERVICES SALES TAXES

Current law authorizes counties to provide a credit for the property tax liabilities of certain seniors. This act provides that the calculation of such credit shall not include any reduction in emergency services property tax levies. (Section 137.1050)

This provision is identical to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025).

Current law authorizes ambulance and fire protection districts in certain counties to propose a sales tax at a rate of up to 0.5%. This act allows such districts to propose a sales tax of up to 1.0%, and repeals a prohibition on certain counties imposing such tax. (Section 321.552)

These provisions are identical to provisions in SS#2/SCS/HB 199 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 271 (2025), and SS/SCS/HB 225 (2025), and are substantially similar to HCS/HB 895 (2025), HCS/HB 1268 (2025), SB 354 (2023), SB 966 (2022), SB 175 (2021), SB 869 (2020), and HB 2386 (2020), and to a provision in SCS/SB 33 (2025), SB 270 (2025), SCS/SB 770 (2020), SS#2/SCS/HCS/HB 1854 (2020), and HCS/SS#2/SB 704 (2020).

JOSH NORBERG

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Schroer

CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 595 & 343 - This act modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions, including brokerage agreements with buyers and tenants and ordinances limiting the actions of landlords and tenants.

BROKERAGE AGREEMENTS FOR BUYERS AND TENANTS (SECTION 339.780)

This act provides that a designated real estate broker acting as a single agent for a buyer or tenant shall enter into a written agency agreement before, rather than either before or while, engaging in brokerage acts.

This provision is identical to SB 478 (2025) and HB 596 (2025).

ORDINANCES LIMITING ACTIONS OF LANDLORDS AND TENANTS (SECTION 441.043)

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Schroer

This act provides that no county or city shall enact, maintain, or enforce any ordinance or resolution that:

- (1) Prohibits landlords from refusing to lease or rent a privately-owned, single family or multiple-unit residential or commercial rental property to a person because his or her lawful source of income includes a federal or other housing assistance program funding;
- (2) Restricts landlords ability to use or consider income-qualifying methods, credit scores, credit reports, eviction or property damage history, or criminal history, or requesting such information to determine whether to rent or lease a property to a prospective tenant;
- (3) Limits the amount of money for a security deposit; or
- (4) Requires tenants to automatically receive the right of first refusal.

Additionally, this act shall not prevent a county or city from enacting, maintaining, or enforcing any ordinance or resolution that prohibits a landlord from discriminating against a tenant or prospective tenant solely on the basis that such tenant is a recipient of veterans' benefits.

This provision is similar to SB 507 (2025) and SCS/HB 2385 (2024).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** HB 596 *****

SPONSOR: Brown

HANDLER: Schroer

SS#2/HB 596 - This act modifies provisions relating to brokerage services.

DEFINITION OF LICENSEE FOR PAYMENTS BY BROKERS (SECTION 339.150)

This act includes "real estate broker" in the definition of "licensee" for purposes of payments by a broker directly to business entities owned by a licensee for the purpose of receiving compensation earned by such licensee.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 61 (2025).

**WRITTEN AGREEMENTS WITH REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND BUYERS OR TENANTS
(SECTION 339.780)**

This act provides that a designated real estate broker acting as a single agent for a buyer or tenant shall enter into a written agency agreement before, rather than either before or while, engaging in brokerage acts.

This provision is identical to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 61 (2025), SB 478 (2025), and in the truly agreed to and finally passed CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 595 & 343 (2025).

KATIE O'BRIEN

***** HB 737 *****

SPONSOR: Schmidt

HANDLER: Burger

CCS/SS/HCS/HBs 737 & 486 - This act modifies several provisions relating to child protection, including: (1) Youth Opportunities and Violence Prevention tax credit; (2) independent play; (3) Children's Division service provider contracts; (4) services for youth; (5) child's counsel; (6) child abuse and neglect investigations; (7) money held by the Children's Division for the benefit of a child; (8) the Amber Alert System; (9) child placement; (10) age of marriage; (11) civil actions for childhood sexual

SPONSOR: Schmidt

HANDLER: Burger

abuse; and (12) endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITIES AND VIOLENCE PREVENTION TAX CREDIT (Section 135.460)

Current law authorizes a tax credit in the amount of 50% of contributions made to certain youth programs. This act increases such tax credit to 70% of the amount of such contributions made.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025), SB 126 (2025), SB 1179 (2024), SCS/HCS/HB 1483 (2024), HCS/HB 1935 (2024), HB 2089 (2024), SCS/SB 455 (2023), HCS/SS/SB 143 (2023), and HCS/HB 714 (2023).

INDEPENDENT PLAY (Sections 210.110, 568.060, and 578.421)

Under this act, a person does not commit the offense of abuse or neglect of a child or otherwise be determined to have neglected a child solely because he or she allows the child to engage in independent activities without adult supervision and the person is responsible for the child's care, provided that the independent activities shall be age-appropriate and the lack of adult supervision is not grossly negligent as to endanger the health or safety of the child.

This provision is substantially similar to a provision in HCS/HB 2227 (2024).

CHILDREN'S DIVISION SERVICE PROVIDER CONTRACTS (Section 210.112)

Under this act, provisions in service provider contracts with the Children's Division in which the state is indemnified, held harmless, or insured for damages, claims, losses, or expenses arising from any injury caused by or resulting from the state's negligence shall be void as against public policy and unenforceable.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025) and SB 143 (2025).

SERVICES FOR YOUTH (Section 210.119)

Under this act, the Department of Social Services shall establish a program to provide a comprehensive system of service delivery, education, and residential care for youth with severe behavioral challenges. In order to be eligible for the program, a youth shall be under 21 years of age, in the custody of the Department of Social Services, and a team in the Department shall have made a determination that the needs of the youth cannot be met with existing programs.

The Department shall have the authority to contract with qualified services providers to provide services to the youth under this act. Such service providers shall be certified, licensed, or accredited in their respective fields of service, based in Missouri, and entities with proven experience in the areas for which they shall provide services.

A qualified service provider providing services under this act shall have immunity as specified in the act.

The Department shall be authorized to enter into memoranda of understanding with any facility or campus under state ownership that is appropriate for the program and youth being served.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025).

CHILD'S COUNSEL (Sections 210.145, 210.160, 210.560, 210.565, 210.762, 211.032, 211.211, 211.261, 211.462, 477.700, 477.705, 477.710, and 477.715)

SPONSOR: Schmidt

HANDLER: Burger

Beginning January 1, 2028, and subject to appropriations, unless operating under a pilot project established by the Missouri Supreme Court, a judge shall appoint a child's counsel instead of a guardian ad litem (GAL) for children in certain proceedings who are at least 14 years but less than 18 years of age. If the child has a GAL at the time of his or her 14th birthday, that GAL shall automatically become the child's counsel, unless the judge determines that it is necessary to continue the GAL appointment due as specified in the act. The same attorney may serve as a GAL and child's counsel for a sibling group of varying ages, unless the attorney or judge finds a conflict of interest. The court shall award child's counsel fees from state funds appropriated for such purpose.

This act creates the "Child and Family Legal Representation Coordinating Commission" within the judicial branch, with nine members appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court with duties as described in the act, including working cooperatively with the various judicial circuits, judicial personnel, attorneys, and state departments and agencies to ensure uniform, high-quality legal representation for children or families involved in legal proceedings and making recommendations to the Missouri Supreme Court concerning the establishment or modification of minimum training requirements and practice standards for attorneys serving as guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel.

The Coordinating Commission may also develop, coordinate, and evaluate pilot projects relating to guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel and outcomes relating to the various models of representation, as well as implementation of the children's counsel appointment provisions of this act.

This act creates the "Child and Family Legal Representation Fund" in the state treasury, to be distributed by the Coordinating Commission to the judicial circuits for the purpose of improving or providing legal representation for children or families, including the appointment of guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel.

Under this act, a circuit may participate in a pilot project established by the Missouri Supreme Court relating to guardians ad litem, children's counsel, or parent's counsel, in which case a judge may appoint a child's counsel instead of a guardian ad litem. This provision shall expire on January 1, 2028.

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025).

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT INVESTIGATIONS (Section 210.145)

Under this act, if a parent or an alleged child abuse perpetrator is present during an investigation or assessment by the Children's Division, the case worker shall identify themselves and their role in the investigation and inform the child's parent of his or her rights regarding such visit, including the right to contact an attorney, as described in the act.

This provision is similar to a provision in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025).

MONEY HELD BY THE CHILDREN'S DIVISION FOR THE BENEFIT OF A CHILD (Section 210.560)

Under this act, the Children's Division shall determine whether a child coming into the custody of the Division is eligible for or receiving U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, or Veterans Administration benefits within 60 days of entering the Division's legal custody. The Division shall apply for such benefits on the child's behalf if he or she is eligible, and shall only serve as a representative payee if no other candidate is suitable.

SPONSOR: Schmidt

HANDLER: Burger

Currently, money in the child's accounts may be used by the Children's Division to pay for care or services for the child. Under this act, such money shall not be used to pay for care or services for the child. However, U.S. Railroad Retirement Board, Social Security, or Veterans Administration benefits may be used by the Division for the child's unmet needs beyond what the Division is otherwise obligated to pay.

Finally, the accounts in which the child's benefits shall be placed shall be established in a manner consistent with federal and state asset and resource limits.

The Department of Social Services shall have the authority to contract with private individuals, law firms, not-for-profits, or partnerships to apply for benefits on behalf of a child in its care under this act.

This provision is substantially similar to provision in SB 170 (2025), SS#2/SB 862 (2024), and HCS/HB 2227 (2024).

AMBER ALERT SYSTEM (Section 210.1012)

This act modifies the Amber Alert System by including within the system abducted or missing African American youth. Such youth shall include those reasonably believed to be a victim of certain sex trafficking offenses. Additionally, the Department of Public Safety shall not discriminate against any person because of race, color, religion, national origin, ancestry, sex, disability, or familial status when coordinating with local law enforcement agencies and public commercial television and radio broadcasters to provide an effective system.

This provision is similar to SB 611 (2025) and SB 612 (2025).

CHILD PLACEMENT (Section 211.221)

Under this act, the Children's Division and child placing agencies shall, whenever practicable, select either a person or agency or institution governed by persons of the same religious faith as that of the child's parents or that of the child, as described in the act, when placing a child. The Department of Social Services may contract to implement these provisions

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in HCS/SS#2/SB 862 (2024), HCS/HB 2227 (2024), SB 1133 (2024), SB 621 (2023), provisions in HCS/SS/SCS/SB 129 (2023), HB 1034 (2021), and HCS/SS/SB 198 (2023).

AGE OF MARRIAGE (Sections 451.040, 451.080, and 451.090)

Currently, no marriage license shall be issued in Missouri for individuals under 16 years of age or issued when one party to the marriage is under 18 years of age and the other party over 21 years of age. Additionally, no marriage license shall be issued if any party to the marriage is under 18 years of age without parental consent.

This act repeals those provisions and no marriage license shall be issued in Missouri for individuals under 18 years of age.

These provisions are identical to the perfected SS/SB 66 (2025) and provisions in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 631 (2025) and SCS/SBs 767 & 1342 (2024).

CIVIL ACTIONS FOR CHILDHOOD SEXUAL ABUSE (Section 537.046)

SPONSOR: Schmidt

HANDLER: Burger

This act modifies the offenses included in the definition of "childhood sexual abuse" for civil actions to recover damages from injury or illness caused by childhood sexual abuse. The act shall apply to any action arising on or after August 28, 2025.

This act also provides that a nondisclosure agreement by any party to a childhood sexual abuse action shall not be judicially enforceable in a dispute involving childhood sexual abuse allegations or claims and shall be void.

This provision is substantially similar to provisions in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025) and SB 590 (2025) and similar to a provision in SB 1063 (2024) and SB 1092 (2024).

ENDANGERING THE WELFARE OF A CHILD IN THE FIRST DEGREE (Section 568.045)

Currently, a person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if he or she knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a person under the age of seventeen years over whom the person is a parent, guardian, or otherwise charged with the care and custody of the child. This act changes the age of the child from under seventeen to under eighteen.

This provision is identical to a provision in the perfected SS/SB 43 (2025).

SARAH HASKINS

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

SS/SCS/HB 754 - This act modifies provisions relating to certain financial organizations.

TAX CREDIT FOR NEIGHBORHOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS (Section 32.115)

Current law authorizes a tax credit for business firms which engage in providing affordable housing assistance activities or market rate housing in distressed communities (Housing Credit), with the total amount of such tax credits not to exceed \$10 million in a fiscal year. Current law also authorizes a tax credit for business firms which makes a contribution to a neighborhood organization that provides affordable housing assistance activities or market rate housing in distressed communities (Contribution Credit), with the total amount of such tax credits not to exceed \$1 million in a fiscal year. This act provides that any amount of the \$10 million in Housing Credits not authorized in a fiscal year may be authorized for Contribution Credits during the same fiscal year, provided that the total combined amount of Housing and Contribution credits shall not exceed \$11 million during the fiscal year.

This provision is identical to SB 399 (2025), SB 1175 (2024), HB 2090 (2024), and SB 661 (2023), and to a provision in SCS/HCS/HB 1775 (2024) and substantially similar to a provision in HCS/SS/SB 67 (2025) and HB 1303 (2025).

TAXABLE INCOME OF TRUSTS AND ESTATES (SECTIONS 143.081 & 143.341)

Beginning January 1, 2026, an income tax deduction shall be included for the amount in the Missouri taxable income of the estate or trust that would not be included as Missouri taxable income if the estate or trust were considered a nonresident estate or trust. This deduction shall only apply to the extent it is not a determinant of the federal distributable net income of the estate or trust.

Additionally, current law authorizes a taxpayer to claim a tax credit for income tax paid to another state on income that is also taxable in Missouri. This act provides that such credit shall be allowed with

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

respect to any estate or trust of which the Missouri adjusted gross income is excluded from Missouri taxable income according to this act.

These provisions are identical to provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025) and SCS/HCS/HB 1259 (2025).

INCOME TAXATION ON GOLD AND SILVER SPECIE (Section 143.121)

Current law exempts all purchases of bullion and investment coins from all state and local sales taxes. This amendment additionally exempts from state income tax the portion of capital gain on the sale or exchange of gold and silver specie that are otherwise included in the taxpayer's federal adjusted gross income.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 25 (2025).

MONEY TRANSMISSION MODERNIZATION ACT OF 2024 - EXEMPTION FOR PAYROLL PROCESSING SERVICES (SECTION 361.909)

The Money Transmission Modernization Act of 2024 shall not apply to any person appointed as an agent of payor for payroll processing services who would otherwise need to be licensed by the Director of the Division of Finance within the Department of Commerce and Insurance if certain conditions specified in the act apply.

This provision is identical to a provision in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025) and HB 707 (2025) and substantially similar to a provision in SS/SB 61 (2025).

VIRTUAL CURRENCY KIOSKS (Section 361.1100)

This act creates the "Virtual Currency Kiosk Consumer Protection Act" which establishes certain requirements pertaining to and regulations governing virtual currency kiosk operators.

Each virtual currency kiosk operator must meet the following requirements:

- Operators must make certain disclosures upon establishing a relationship with a customer or prior to opening an account for a new customer, indicating the material risks associated with the products, services, and activities offered, as well as the terms and conditions of the services provided;
- Upon completing a transaction, an operator shall provide a receipt containing specific information, as detailed in the act;
- Operators shall operate live customer service weekdays between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m.;
- Operators must take steps to prevent fraud, as specified in the act, including by establishing and maintaining a written anti-fraud policy and by the use of blockchain analytics;
- Operators must maintain, implement, and enforce a written "Enhanced Due Diligence Policy";
- Operators must designate and employ a compliance officer with responsibilities as described in the act, and maintain, implement, and enforce written compliance policies and procedures;
- Operators must designate and employ a consumer protection officer, with responsibilities as described in the act.

Virtual currency kiosk operators are required to submit quarterly reports to the Division of Finance detailing the location of each virtual currency kiosk located in the state.

Virtual currency kiosk operators are deemed to be money transmitters and are required to be licensed under and comply with the Money Transmission Modernization Act of 2024.

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

The Director of the Division of Finance is permitted to request evidence showing compliance with this act as reasonably necessary or appropriate to administer the act. An operator is required to provide the Director with any records so requested.

All information or reports obtained by the Division from a virtual currency kiosk operator, and all information contained in or related to an examination, investigation, operating report, or condition report are confidential and not subject to disclosure under the Sunshine Law.

These provisions are identical to SB 779 (2025), certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), and HB 1428 (2025).

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT (Section 362.020)

The act allows the articles of agreement for any bank or trust company to provide for the issuance of additional shares of capital stock or other classes of stock pursuant to the same procedures and conditions as provided under current law, provided that such terms and procedures are acceptable to the Director of Finance and provided that any notice or other approval required to be given or obtained from the State of Missouri shall be given or obtained from the Director of the Division of Finance.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

BOARD MEETINGS (Section 362.247 and 362.275)

The act allows directors to attend board meetings by phone or video unless otherwise specifically prohibited by law or by a memorandum of understanding entered into with the Director of Finances related to bank safety and soundness.

Additionally, a requirement that a fourth list required to be presented at board meetings related to tracking loans to directors, officers, and employees is repealed.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

PUBLICATION OF FINANCIAL REPORTS (Section 362.295)

A provision requiring certain financial reports of a bank or trust company to be published in a newspaper is repealed and a provision is created in its place requiring a bank or trust company to provide a paper or electronic copy of any regular periodic report required to be filed with the Director of Finance to each customer that requests it.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

TRUSTED CONTACTS (Sections 362.424 and 370.245)

This act allows any bank, as that term is defined in the act, and any credit union to report suspected fraudulent activity or financial exploitation targeting any of its customers or members to a federal, state, county, or municipal law enforcement agency or any appropriate public protective agency and shall be immune from civil liability in doing so.

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

Banks and credit unions are additionally allowed to offer a trusted contact program to its customers and members who desire to designate one or more trusted contacts for the bank to contact under certain circumstances delineated in the act. The trusted contact program is subject to restrictions as described in the act.

A bank or credit union shall not be liable for the actions of a trusted contact and shall not be civilly liable for implementing or not implementing a trusted contact program or for actions or omissions related to providing or administering a trusted contact program.

A person designated as a trusted contact who acts in good faith and exercises reasonable care shall be immune from liability.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SB 99 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and HB 1049 (2025) and substantially similar to HB 229 (2025) and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

SINGLE BANK POOLED COLLATERAL (Section 362.490)

This act creates an alternative for banking institutions serving as depositaries for public funds to secure their deposits in lieu of the method provided by current law, known as the "single bank pooled method". This method allows a banking institution to secure the deposit of public funds of one or more government entities through a pool of eligible securities held in custody and safe-keeping with one or more other banking institutions or safe depositaries, to be held subject to the order of the Director of the Division of Finance or an administrator, appointed as provided in the act, for the benefit of the government entities having public funds deposited with such banking institution. The act prohibits the use of the single bank pooled method absent the appointment of an administrator for that purpose, as provided in the act. Furthermore, the administrator may be required to post a surety bond in an amount up to \$100,000.

The administrator of the single bank pooled method may establish such procedures and reporting requirements as necessary for depository banking institutions and their safe keeping banks or depositaries to confirm the amount of insured public fund deposits, the pledge of securities to the administrator to secure the deposit of public funds, as agent for each participating banking institution, and to monitor the market value of pledged securities as reported by the custody agents, and to add, substitute or remove securities held in the single bank pool as directed by the depository banking institution.

In the event of the failure and insolvency of a banking institution using the single bank pooled method, subject to any order of the director, the administrator shall direct the safe keeping banks or depositaries to sell the pledged securities and direct proceeds to the payment of the uninsured public fund deposits or to transfer the pledged securities to that banking institution's primary supervisory agency or the duly appointed receiver for the banking institution to be liquidated to pay out the uninsured public fund deposits.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SB 657 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), HB 1313 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

USE OF CERTIFIED FUNDS (Section 381.410)

This act modifies the definition of "certified funds" for purposes of a statute regulating the use of certain funds by real estate settlement agents and title insurance agents.

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

This provision is identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SB 488 (2025), HB 1257 (2025), and to provisions in HCS#2/SS/SCS/SB 835 (2024) and substantially similar to SCS/SB 836 (2024).

LEGAL TENDER (Section 408.010)

The amendment creates the "Constitutional Money Act" and declares that electronic specie currency, as that term is defined in the act, shall be accepted as payment for all public debts and may be received as payment for all private debts contracted for in the state of Missouri, in the discretion of the receiving entity.

The Director of the Department of Revenue is required to promulgate rules on the methods of acceptance of electronic specie currency as payment for any debt, tax, fee, or obligation owed.

Except as expressly provided by contract, no person or entity shall be required to use specie legal tender or electronic currency in the payment of any debt and nothing in this act shall prohibit the use of federal reserve notes in the payment of any debt.

The act permits any entity doing business in this state to, upon request by an employee, compensate its employees, in full or in part, in the dollar equivalent specie legal tender either in physical or in electronic transfer form. Any entity choosing to compensate its employees in specie legal tender shall be responsible for verifying the weight and purity of any physical specie legal tender before compensating employees.

Under no circumstance shall the state of Missouri or any department, agency, political subdivision, or instrumentality thereof:

- Seize from any person any specie legal tender or electronic currency that is owned by such person, except as otherwise provided by law. Any person whose specie legal tender or electronic currency is seized in violation of this provision shall have a cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction, with any successful such action resulting in the award of attorney's fees;
- Enforce or attempt to enforce any federal acts, laws, executive orders, administrative orders, rules, regulations, statutes, or ordinances infringing on the right of a person to keep and use specie legal tender and electronic currency as provided in this act;
- Restrict in any way the ability of a person or financial institution to acquire specie legal tender and electronic currency or use specie legal tender and electronic currency in transactions; or
- Enact any law discriminating or favoring one means of legal tender in the course of a transaction over another means of legal tender.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 25 (2025), SB 194 (2025), a provision in the perfected HCS/HB 433 (2025), HB 630 (2025), HB 733 (2025), the perfected SS/SCS/SB 735 (2024), provisions in the perfected SS/SCS/SB 835 (2024), SB 866 (2024), HB 1867 (2024), HCS/HBs 1955 & 2257 (2024), and the perfected SS/SCS/SB 100 (2023).

COMMERCIAL FINANCING DISCLOSURE LAW (Section 427.300)

Current law contains various exemptions from the Commercial Financing Disclosure Law. This act adds commercial financing products that are premium finance agreements, as defined in current law, offered or entered into by a provider that is a registered premium finance company to that list.

This provision is identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), a provision in SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025), and the perfected HB 707 (2025).

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

DORMANT ACCOUNTS (Section 447.200)

The act repeals a provision of law relating to dormant accounts that requires certain financial institutions to notify the account holder of such dormancy.

These provisions are identical to certain provisions in the truly agreed to SS/SCS/SB 98 (2025), SS/SCS/SB 97 (2025) and a provisions in the perfected HB 707 (2025).

ESTATE PLANNING

This act modifies provisions relating to estate planning, including notice for transfers of the principal place of administration of a trust, electronic wills, and estate planning during the COVID-19 state of emergency.

PRINCIPAL PLACE OF ADMINISTRATION OF A TRUST (SECTION 456.1-108)

This act provides that the notice of a proposed transfer of a trust's principal place of administration shall include a notice stating that a change in the place of administration may result in a change of the trust's governing law, which may affect the rights of any beneficiaries if the new governing law differs from the current governing law.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 289 (2025), SCS/SBs 1221 & 988 (2024), in SCS/SB 897 (2024), and in SB 569 (2023).

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS ON ACTIONS AGAINST A TRUSTEE (SECTION 456.10-1005)

Currently, if a trustee has not furnished a report on potential claims or such report fails to meet the information requirements, a proceeding against a trustee for breach of trust shall be commenced within five years after the first of certain events. This act modifies the provision by providing that such action shall be commenced within the first of:

- (1) The removal, resignation, or death of the trustee;
- (2) The occurrence of the event causing a termination of the beneficiary's interest in the trust; or
- (3) The occurrence of the event causing a termination of the trust.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 289 (2025).

MISSOURI ELECTRONIC WILLS AND ELECTRONIC ESTATE PLANNING DOCUMENTS ACT (SECTIONS 474.540 TO 474.564)

This act establishes the "Missouri Electronic Wills and Electronic Estate Planning Documents Act" which provides for the execution of wills through electronic methods.

An electronic will shall be a will for all purposes of the laws of this state. An electronic will is a record that is readable, and remains accessible, as text at the time of signing by the testator or by another individual in the testator's name, in the testator's physical presence, and by the testator's direction. Additionally, an electronic will shall be signed by at least two individuals in the physical or electronic presence of the testator within a reasonable amount of time after witnessing the signing of the will or acknowledgment of the will or signing. Furthermore, an electronic will that has not been executed in compliance with these requirements shall still be considered an electronic will under this act if executed in compliance with the law of the jurisdiction where the testator is physically located when the will was signed or where the testator is domiciled or resides when the will is signed or upon his or her death.

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

The intent of the testator that the record be an electronic will may be established by extrinsic evidence. As provided in the act, an electronic will may be made self-proving by acknowledgment of the testator.

An electronic will may revoke all or part of a previous will and an electronic will shall be revoked by use of:

- (1) A subsequent will that revokes the electronic will expressly or by inconsistency;
- (2) A written instrument signed by the testator declaring the revocation; or
- (3) A physical act, if established by a preponderance of the evidence that the testator, with the intent of revoking, performed or directed another individual to perform the act in the testator's physical presence.

Additionally, if there is evidence that a testator signed an electronic will, but neither the electronic will nor a certified paper copy can be located after a testator's death, there shall be a presumption that the testator revoked the electronic will, even if no instrument or later will revoking such electronic will can be located. At any time during the administration of the estate or as determined by the court if there is no grant of administration, the court may issue an order for a custodian of an account held under a terms-of-service agreement to disclose digital assets for purposes of obtaining an electronic will from the account of a deceased user.

Furthermore, this act provides that any written estate planning document, as defined in the act, may be executed electronically and no such estate planning document shall be invalid or void solely because of its electronic form or electronic signatures. Any written estate planning document that requires one or more witnesses to the signature of a principal may be witnessed by any individual in the electronic presence of the principal. Additionally, this act provides that a person who acts in reliance upon an electronically executed written estate planning document shall not be liable to any person for so relying and may assume without inquiry the valid execution of the electronically executed written estate planning document.

An individual may create a certified paper copy of an electronic will or estate planning document by affirming under penalty of perjury that a paper copy of the electronic will or document is a complete, true, and accurate copy. If a provision of law or rule of procedure requires a will or document to be presented or retained in its original form or provides consequences for the failure to present or retain the will or document in its original form, a certified paper copy shall satisfy the provision or rule.

This act also supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act, except for certain provisions relating to consumer disclosures, and does not authorize electronic delivery of certain notices.

Finally, this act shall apply to any will of a decedent who dies on or after August 28, 2025, and to any written estate planning document signed or remotely witnessed on or after August 28, 2025.

These provisions are identical to provisions in SB 289 (2025), substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 897 (2024), in SCS/SBs 1221 & 988 (2024), in SCS/HCS#2/HB 1886 & HCS/HB 2064 (2024), in HB 2109 (2024), in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SB 569 (2023), and in HB 881 (2023).

ESTATE PLANNING DURING COVID-19 (SECTION 474.600)

With respect to the execution of an estate planning document, a person required for the execution of an estate planning document shall be deemed to have satisfied any physical presence requirement under Missouri law during the COVID-19 state of emergency if the following requirements were met:

SPONSOR: Oehlerking

HANDLER: Crawford

- (1) The signer affirmatively represented that he or she was physically in this state;
- (2) The notary was physically located in this state and stated the county he or she was physically located in;
- (3) The notary identified the signers to the satisfaction of the notary and Missouri law;
- (4) Any person whose signature was required appeared using video conference software where live, interactive audio-visual communication between the principal, notary, and any other necessary person allowed for observation, direct interaction, and communication at the time of signing; and
- (5) The notary recorded in his or her journal the exact time and means used to perform the act.

These requirements shall be deemed satisfied if a licensed Missouri attorney present at the remote execution signs a written acknowledgment made before an officer authorized to administer oaths and evidenced by the officer's certificate, which shall be affixed to or logically associated with the acknowledgment.

This provision is identical to a provision in SB 289 (2025) and substantially similar to a provision in SCS/SB 897 (2024), in SCS/SBs 1221 & 988 (2024), in SCS/HCS/HB 2064 & HCS#2/HB 1886 (2024), HB 2109 (2024), in CCS/HCS/SS/SCS/SB 72 (2023), in SB 569 (2023), and in HB 881 (2023).

SCOTT SVAGERA

*** HB 810 ***

SPONSOR:

HANDLER: Schnelting

SCS/HB 810 - This act designates "Davy & Natalie Lloyd Memorial Highway" in Newton County. Costs for the designation shall be paid by private donations.

ERIC VANDER WEERD

*** HB 974 ***

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Crawford

SS/HCS/HBs 974, 57, 1032 & 1411 - This act enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems.

INSURANCE COMPANIES' DATA SECURITY (Sections 375.1400, 375.1402, 375.1405, 375.1407, 375.1410, 375.1412, 375.1415, 375.1417, 375.1420, 375.1422, 375.1425, and 375.1427)

This act enacts the "Insurance Data Security Act", establishing exclusive state standards for certain parties with regard to data security, investigation of cybersecurity events as defined in the act, and notification to the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance.

The act requires licensees to implement an information security program, as such term is defined in the act. Each licensee shall have a comprehensive information security program that is commensurate with the size and complexity of the licensee and the scope of its activities. The act specifies data protection objectives for the programs, as well as standards for risk assessment by licensees, and measures to be implemented in the information security programs. The act further details requirements for licensees' boards of directors or executive management with regard to the information security programs, and requires certain oversight of third-party service providers, as defined in the act. Licensees shall monitor their information security programs, and adjust them as appropriate consistent with relevant changes in technology and the licensees' activities. The act requires incident response plans as part of information security programs, as described in the act. Insurers domiciled in this state shall annually

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Crawford

submit, by April 15, a written statement that the insurer is in compliance with the information security program requirements of the act, and shall maintain certain documentation for inspection by the Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance for a period of 3 years.

The act also specifies procedures and standards for investigation of cybersecurity events, as well as requirements to notify regulators, consumers, other insurers, and insurance producers as detailed in the act if certain cybersecurity events occur. The Director of the Department of Commerce and Insurance shall have authority to enforce the act in the manner provided by law for enforcement of the insurance laws of this state.

Documents and other information furnished to the Department of Commerce and Insurance in accordance with the act shall be confidential and privileged from disclosure to other parties, as detailed in the act, and persons receiving documents or information under the Director's authority under the act shall not testify in any private civil action. In order to assist in the performance of the Director's duties under the act, the Director may receive documents and information which would otherwise be confidential and privileged, and may enter into agreements with other authorized parties.

Lastly, the act specifies certain exceptions to these provisions.

These provisions are subject to a severability clause.

These provisions contain a delayed effective date of January 1, 2026, and grants licensees additional time for the implementation of certain provisions. (Section 375.1427).

These provisions are identical to HCS/HB 436 (2025), and similar to SB 385 (2025), SB 1108 (2024), and HB 2316 (2024).

INSURANCE FOR CERTAIN USES OF MOTOR VEHICLES (Sections 379.1900, 379.1905, 379.1910, 379.1915, 379.1920, 379.1925, 379.1930, 379.1935, 379.1940, 379.1945, 379.1950, 379.1955, 379.1960, 379.1965, and 379.1970)

This act enacts the "Peer-to-Peer Car Sharing Program Insurance Act". Nothing in the act shall be construed to extend beyond insurance or have any implications for any other laws, or to distinguish or equate peer-to-peer car sharing programs and car rental companies.

The act requires peer-to-peer car sharing programs, as defined in the act, to assume liability for property damage and bodily injury in an amount at least equal to the coverage required under the Motor Vehicle Financial Responsibility Law, as detailed in the act, and specifies certain requirements for insurance coverage and the resolution of coverage disputes. (Section 379.1915).

At the time a vehicle owner registers on a peer-to-peer car sharing program, but before the owner makes a vehicle available for car sharing, the program shall provide notice that participation in the program may violate the terms of a contract with the holders of any liens on the vehicle. (Section 379.1920).

Motor vehicle insurers in this state may exclude any and all coverage under a shared motor vehicle owner's policy of motor vehicle liability insurance. (Section 379.1925).

Under the act, peer-to-peer car sharing programs shall collect and verify certain records pertaining to

SPONSOR: Murphy

HANDLER: Crawford

the use of a vehicle, and provide them upon request to the vehicle owner, vehicle owner's insurer, or the driver's insurer to facilitate the processing of insurance claims, and shall retain the records for a time period not less than the applicable personal injury statute of limitations. (Section 379.1930).

The act provides that peer-to-peer car sharing programs and shared vehicle owners shall be exempt from vicarious liability based solely on vehicle ownership (Section 379.1935), and specifies that motor vehicle insurers shall have the right to seek recovery against the peer-to-peer car sharing program's insurer for defending certain claims (Section 379.1940).

Peer-to-peer car sharing programs shall have an insurable interest in shared vehicles as specified in the act, but are not required to maintain the insurance coverage mandated in the act. (Section 379.1945).

The act outlines certain content peer-to-peer car sharing program agreements are required to include (Section 379.1950), and requires the peer-to-peer car sharing program to verify and keep records of certain information about drivers (Section 379.1955).

Peer-to-peer car sharing programs shall have sole responsibility for any equipment put in or on a vehicle to facilitate a car sharing transaction, and shall hold harmless the vehicle owner for any damage or theft occurring to the equipment during the car sharing period, but may seek compensation from the shared vehicle drivers for the damages or loss. (Section 379.1960).

Lastly, the act specifies parties' responsibilities regarding safety recalls. (Section 379.1965).

These provisions have a delayed effective date of January 1, 2026. (Section B).

These provisions are substantially similar to provisions in SCS/SB 181 (2025), and provisions in SB 904 (2024), and similar to SB 647 (2025), provisions in HB 1542 (2024), and provisions in HB 1243 (2023).

ERIC VANDER WEERD

SPONSOR: Diehl

HANDLER: Gregory (21)

SS/HB 1041 - Under this act, manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, and unlicensed persons may donate beer, malt liquor, or spirits to a charitable or religious organization or an educational institution for the sole purpose of being auctioned or raffled for fund-raising purposes.

This provision is identical to HB 1340 (2025).

Currently, manufacturers of intoxicating liquor other than beer or wine are permitted to offer consumer cash rebate coupons as provided in law. This act repeals the prohibition relating to wine, thus permitting wine manufacturers of wine to offer such coupons.

This provision is identical to HCS/HB 964 (2025) and substantially similar to SB 515 (2025).

Under current law, the Director of Revenue shall collect \$1.86 per barrel as a fee for inspecting and gauging malt liquors. Under this act, for all tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, the Director shall collect \$0.62 per barrel for inspection and gauging all malt liquors manufactured in an American

SPONSOR: Diehl

HANDLER: Gregory (21)

brewery and \$1.86 per barrel for all foreign import malt liquor. Every licensed manufacturer, outstate solicitor, and wholesale dealer shall maintain records for inspection, as specified in the act.

This provision is substantially similar to SB 584 (2025).

Current law authorizes an excise tax on the sale of wine at a rate of \$0.42/gallon, with \$0.30/gallon credited to the Agriculture Protection Fund and \$0.12/gallon credit to the Missouri Wine and Grape Fund. Beginning July 1, 2026, this act changes the distribution of such amounts to \$0.21/gallon to both the Agriculture Protection Fund and the Missouri Wine and Grape Fund.

This provision shall become effective on July 1, 2026.

This provision is identical to SB 753 (2025).

This act provides that for the duration of the 2026 FIFA World Cup Tournament, June 11, 2026, to July 19, 2026, holders of a liquor license for sale by the drink may operate 24 hours a day, and may serve alcoholic beverages between 6:00 a.m. and 5:00 a.m. of the following day.

Political subdivisions may, by ordinance, exempt themselves from the act.

This provision is identical to SB 735 (2025), SB 752 (2025), SB 821 (2025), HB 1265 (2025), and HB 1528 (2025).

SARAH HASKINS

***** HJR 23 *****

SPONSOR: Caton

HANDLER: Nicola

HCS/HJRs 23 & 3 - Currently, assessors of all charter counties except for Jackson County are required to be elected officers. This proposed Constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, removes this exception for Jackson County and requires such assessors to comply with all training provisions required by law.

This amendment is substantially similar to SJR 1 (2025), SJR 35 (2025), HJR 24 (2025), SJR 55 (2024), HJR 79 (2024), HCS/HJR 68 (2024), SJR 13 (2023), SJR 46 (2022), SJR 10 (2021), SJR 47 (2020), and SJR 17 (2017).

JOSH NORBERG

***** HJR 73 *****

SPONSOR: Lewis

HANDLER: Schnelting

HCS/HJR 73 - This constitutional amendment, if approved by the voters, repeals the "Right to Reproductive Freedom Initiative". Under this amendment, an abortion may be performed in cases of medical emergencies, fetal anomaly, rape, or incest. In the case of abortions performed or induced because of rape or incest, the abortion may be performed or induced no later than 12 weeks gestational age of the unborn child.

The amendment also prohibits public funds from being used to pay for certain abortions; prohibits the use of surgeries, hormones, or drugs to assist a child with a gender transition; prohibits certain abortions

SPONSOR: Lewis

HANDLER: Schnelting

performed or induced as a result of a prenatal diagnosis indicating a disability in an unborn child; requires consent prior to an abortion; prohibits fetal organ harvesting; establishes venue for cases challenging state laws relating to reproductive health care; and ensures that a woman's ability to access health care in cases of miscarriages, ectopic pregnancies, and other medical emergencies shall not be infringed by the state.

The General Assembly shall have the authority to enact laws to carry out these provisions as well as the authority to enact laws to regulate abortions, abortion facilities, and abortion providers to ensure the health and safety of the mother.

This joint resolution is similar to SCS/SJR 33 (2025) and HCS/HJR 54 (2025).

SARAH HASKINS

Abortion

HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care

Administration, Office of

HB 5 - Appropriates state funding for the Office of Administration

Administrative Law

SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents

Administrative Rules

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents

Agriculture

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

HB 169 - Modifies provisions relating to cotton trailers

Agriculture, Department of

SB 105 - Modifies provisions relating to invasive plants

HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation

Aircraft and Airports

HB 105 - Conveys certain state property

Alcohol

HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages

Ambulances and Ambulance Districts

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

Animals

HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law

Appropriations

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives

HB 2 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

HB 3 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development

HB 4 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation

HB 5 - Appropriates state funding for the Office of Administration

HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation

Appropriations (cont'd)

- HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
- HB 8 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Public Safety and the Department of National Guard
- HB 9 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Corrections
- HB 10 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services
- HB 11 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Social Services
- HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
- HB 13 - Appropriates state funding for statewide leasing
- HB 14 - Appropriates supplemental funds
- HB 17 - Reappropriations
- HB 18 - Appropriates money for maintenance and repair of state property
- HB 20 - Appropriates funds from the American Recovery Plan Act
-

Athletics

- SB 63 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings
- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
-

Attorney General

- SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
- HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
-

Attorneys

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
- HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Auditor, State

- HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
-

Banks and Financial Institutions

- SB 98 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial institutions
- HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants
- HB 754 - Modifies various provisions relating to banks and trust companies
-

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils

- SB 1 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
- SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities
- SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents

Boards, Commissions, Committees, and Councils (cont'd)

- SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
 - SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
 - SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
 - SB 271 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
 - SB 396 - Authorizes the board of trustees of a consolidated public library district to change the dates of the fiscal year
 - SCR 3 - Modifies the statewide mission of Missouri Southern State University
 - HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
-

Boats and Watercraft

- SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices
-

Bonds - Surety

- SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
-

Buses

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - HB 296 - Modifies provisions relating to school personnel
-

Business and Commerce

- HB 419 - Modifies and creates provisions relating to education
 - HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants
 - HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
 - HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages
-

Campaign Finance

- SB 152 - Creates new provisions relating to foreign spending in state ballot measure elections
-

Children and Minors

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
- SB 63 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings
- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
- SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
- SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
- HB 121 - Modifies provisions relating to services for new families
- HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection

Children and Minors (cont'd)

- HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
-

Children's Division

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Circuit Clerks

- SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
-

Cities, Towns, and Villages

- HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
-

Civil Procedure

- SB 47 - Amends Supreme Court Rule 52.08 relating to class actions
SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Civil Rights

- SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
-

Commerce and Insurance, Department of

- SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
-

Conservation, Department of

- HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation
-

Constitutional Amendments

- SB 22 - Creates new provisions relating to the treatment of summary statements prepared by the General Assembly for ballot measures
HJR 23 - Requires all county assessors in charter counties to be elected
HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
-

Construction and Building Codes

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
-

Consumer Protection

- SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
-

Contracts and Contractors

- SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices
SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants
HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
-

Cooperatives

- SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
-

Corporations

- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
-

Corrections, Department of

- HB 9 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Corrections
-

Counties

- SB 1 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
SB 2 - Modifies provisions relating to financial statements of certain local governments
SB 81 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
-

County Government

- SB 1 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
SB 2 - Modifies provisions relating to financial statements of certain local governments
SB 63 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings
HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
-

County Officials

- SB 1 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials
SB 2 - Modifies provisions relating to financial statements of certain local governments
SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HJR 23 - Requires all county assessors in charter counties to be elected
-

Courts

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
 - SB 47 - Amends Supreme Court Rule 52.08 relating to class actions
 - SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
 - SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Courts, Juvenile

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
 - SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
 - SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Crimes and Punishment

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
 - SB 81 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - SB 98 - Modifies various provisions relating to financial institutions
 - SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
 - SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
 - SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Criminal Procedure

- SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
 - SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Disabilities

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
-

Domestic Relations

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
 - HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Drugs and Controlled Substances

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Drunk Driving/Boating

- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Easements and Conveyances

- HB 105 - Conveys certain state property
-

Economic Development

- SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages
-

Economic Development, Department of

- HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
HB 419 - Modifies and creates provisions relating to education
-

Education, Elementary and Secondary

- SB 49 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to employ or accept chaplains as volunteers
SB 63 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings
SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
HB 296 - Modifies provisions relating to school personnel
HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Education, Higher

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
SCR 3 - Modifies the statewide mission of Missouri Southern State University
HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
HB 419 - Modifies and creates provisions relating to education
-

Elections

- SB 22 - Creates new provisions relating to the treatment of summary statements prepared by the General Assembly for ballot measures
- SB 152 - Creates new provisions relating to foreign spending in state ballot measure elections
- HJR 23 - Requires all county assessors in charter counties to be elected
-

Elementary and Secondary Education, Department of

- SB 49 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to employ or accept chaplains as volunteers
- SB 63 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings
- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
- SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
- HB 2 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Elementary and Secondary Education
-

Emergencies

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Employees - Employers

- SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
- HB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to employee compensation
- HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
-

Energy

- SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities
-

Entertainment, Sports and Amusements

- HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
- HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages
-

Environmental Protection

- SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
- HB 516 - Modifies certain provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund
-

Estates, Wills and Trusts

- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
-

Evidence

HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems

Excavation

SB 133 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to underground facilities

Family Law

SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons

HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection

Federal - State Relations

SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives

HB 169 - Modifies provisions relating to cotton trailers

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

Fees

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices

Fire Protection

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents

SB 81 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

SB 271 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services

HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

Firearms

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Fireworks

SB 81 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Funerals and Funeral Directors

SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives

General Assembly

SB 22 - Creates new provisions relating to the treatment of summary statements prepared by the General Assembly for ballot measures

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions

SCR 3 - Modifies the statewide mission of Missouri Southern State University

HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly

Governor and Lt. Governor

- SCR 3 - Modifies the statewide mission of Missouri Southern State University
HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
HB 105 - Conveys certain state property
-

Health and Senior Services, Department of

- SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
HB 10 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services
HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
HB 262 - Establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act"
-

Health Care

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care
HB 262 - Establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act"
HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
-

Health Care Professionals

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
HB 262 - Establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act"
HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
-

Health, Public

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
-

Higher Education and Workforce Development, Department of

- SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
SCR 3 - Modifies the statewide mission of Missouri Southern State University
HB 3 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Higher Education and Workforce Development
-

Highway Patrol

- SB 49 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to employ or accept chaplains as volunteers
HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
-

Historic Preservation

- SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 810 - Designates "Davy & Natalie Lloyd Memorial Highway" in Newton County

Holidays and Observances

SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

Homeland Security

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Hospitals

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

Immigration

HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Insurance - Automobile

HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems

Insurance - General

HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems

Insurance - Health

SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Internet and E-mail

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Interstate Cooperation

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Jackson County

HJR 23 - Requires all county assessors in charter counties to be elected

Judges

SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations

SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents

HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly

HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law

Juries

SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations

SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents

Kansas City

HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

Kansas City (cont'd)

- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
 - HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
 - HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages
 - HJR 23 - Requires all county assessors in charter counties to be elected
-

Labor and Industrial Relations, Department of

- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 7 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Economic Development, the Department of Commerce and Insurance, and the Department of Labor and Industrial Relations
 - HB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to employee compensation
-

Labor and Management

- HB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to employee compensation
-

Lakes, Rivers and Waterways

- SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
 - HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Landlords and Tenants

- HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
-

Law Enforcement Officers and Agencies

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
 - SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
 - SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
 - SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
 - HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
 - HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
 - HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Liability

- SB 47 - Amends Supreme Court Rule 52.08 relating to class actions
 - SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 133 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to underground facilities
 - SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
 - HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
 - HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
-

Libraries and Archives

SB 396 - Authorizes the board of trustees of a consolidated public library district to change the dates of the fiscal year

Licenses - Driver's

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices
SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents

Licenses - Liquor and Beer

HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages

Licenses - Miscellaneous

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants

Licenses - Motor Vehicle

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices
SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
HB 169 - Modifies provisions relating to cotton trailers

Medicaid/MO Healthnet

SB 79 - Modifies provisions relating to health care

Medical Procedures and Personnel

HB 262 - Establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act"
HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care

Mental Health

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
SB 218 - Modifies provisions relating to court operations
SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
HB 262 - Establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act"
HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection

Mental Health, Department of

SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
HB 10 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Mental Health and the Department of Health and Senior Services

Military Affairs

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
HB 419 - Modifies and creates provisions relating to education

Motor Vehicles

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices

Motor Vehicles (cont'd)

- SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
 - SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
 - SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
 - HB 169 - Modifies provisions relating to cotton trailers
 - HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
 - HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
 - HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
 - HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems
-

National Guard

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - HB 8 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Public Safety and the Department of National Guard
-

Natural Resources, Department of

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
 - HB 6 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Agriculture, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Conservation
 - HB 516 - Modifies certain provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund
-

Newspapers and Publications

- SB 2 - Modifies provisions relating to financial statements of certain local governments
-

Parks and Recreation

- HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
-

Physicians

- HJR 73 - Establishes provisions relating to reproductive health care
-

Planning and Zoning

- HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
-

Political Subdivisions

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
 - SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
 - SB 271 - Modifies provisions relating to emergency services
 - HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
 - HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions
 - HB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to employee compensation
 - HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
 - HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages
-

Professional Registration and Licensing

- SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
- HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants
-

Property, Real and Personal

- HB 105 - Conveys certain state property
- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
- HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants
-

Public Assistance

- HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions
-

Public Buildings

- HB 13 - Appropriates state funding for statewide leasing
-

Public Officers

- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Public Records, Public Meetings

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
- HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
-

Public Safety, Department of

- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents
- HB 8 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Public Safety and the Department of National Guard
- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
- HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
- HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages
-

Public Service Commission

- SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities
-

Religion

- SB 49 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to employ or accept chaplains as volunteers
- SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
-

Retirement - Local Government

HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

Retirement - Schools

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Retirement Systems and Benefits - General

SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents

HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

Revenue, Department of

SB 2 - Modifies provisions relating to financial statements of certain local governments

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

HB 4 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

HB 594 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages

Roads and Highways

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

HB 169 - Modifies provisions relating to cotton trailers

HB 810 - Designates "Davy & Natalie Lloyd Memorial Highway" in Newton County

Saint Louis City

SB 1 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials

SB 71 - Creates the "Public Safety Recruitment and Retention Act" to provide free college tuition for public safety personnel and their legal dependents

HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety

Saint Louis County

HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

Salaries

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

HB 567 - Modifies provisions relating to employee compensation

Science and Technology

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives

Secretary of State

- SB 22 - Creates new provisions relating to the treatment of summary statements prepared by the General Assembly for ballot measures
- HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
-

Sewers and Sewer Districts

- SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities
-

Sexual Offenses

- SB 49 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to employ or accept chaplains as volunteers
- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Social Services, Department of

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
- SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education
- SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
- HB 11 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Social Services
- HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-

Social Workers

- SB 150 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to workforce development initiatives
-

State Departments

- SB 82 - Creates provisions relating to water preservation in the state
- SB 221 - Modifies the standard of review for agency interpretation of statutes, rules, regulations, and subregulatory documents
- HB 516 - Modifies certain provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund
-

State Employees

- SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices
- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
-

Sunshine Law

- HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
-

Tax Credits

- SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities
- SB 63 - Creates and modifies provisions relating to the participation of certain students in nontraditional educational settings
- HB 121 - Modifies provisions relating to services for new families
-

Taxation and Revenue - General

- SB 145 - Modifies provisions relating to the taxation of certain businesses
- HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement
- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
- HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions

Taxation and Revenue - General (cont'd)

HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages

HB 1041 - Modifies provisions relating to alcoholic beverages

Taxation and Revenue - Income

HB 147 - Modifies provisions relating to retirement

HB 594 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

Taxation and Revenue - Property

SB 1 - Modifies provisions relating to county officials

HB 594 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

HB 595 - Modifies provisions relating to real estate transactions

Taxation and Revenue - Sales and Use

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices

SB 145 - Modifies provisions relating to the taxation of certain businesses

HB 199 - Modifies provisions relating to political subdivisions

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

HB 594 - Modifies provisions relating to taxation

Teachers

SB 49 - Authorizes school districts and charter schools to employ or accept chaplains as volunteers

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions

Telecommunications

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems

Terrorism

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

Tourism

SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

Transportation

SB 3 - Modifies or enacts provisions relating to Department of Revenue fee offices

SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation

SB 68 - Creates, repeals, and modifies provisions relating to elementary and secondary education

SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations

HB 169 - Modifies provisions relating to cotton trailers

HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders

HB 296 - Modifies provisions relating to school personnel

HB 810 - Designates "Davy & Natalie Lloyd Memorial Highway" in Newton County

HB 974 - Enacts provisions relating to insurance modernization through standards governing digital systems

Transportation, Department of

- SB 348 - Modifies provisions relating to state designations
HB 4 - Appropriates state funding for the Department of Revenue and the Department of Transportation
HB 810 - Designates "Davy & Natalie Lloyd Memorial Highway" in Newton County
-

Treasurer, State

- HB 12 - Appropriates state funding for Elected Officials, the Office of Public Defender, the Judiciary, and the General Assembly
HB 419 - Modifies and creates provisions relating to education
HB 596 - Modifies provisions relating to the timing of service agreements between designated real estate brokers and buyers or tenants
-

Trees and Other Plants

- SB 105 - Modifies provisions relating to invasive plants
-

Utilities

- SB 4 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to utilities
SB 133 - Modifies and creates new provisions relating to underground facilities
HB 145 - Modifies provisions of the Judicial Privacy Act and the Missouri Sunshine Law
-

Veterans

- SB 28 - Modifies provisions relating to transportation
HB 262 - Establishes the "Veterans Traumatic Brain Injury Treatment and Recovery Act"
HB 419 - Modifies and creates provisions relating to education
-

Victims of Crime

- SB 160 - Establishes provisions relating to educational institutions
-

Waste - Hazardous

- HB 516 - Modifies certain provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund
-

Waste - Radioactive

- HB 516 - Modifies certain provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund
-

Waste - Solid

- HB 516 - Modifies certain provisions relating to the Radioactive Waste Investigation Fund
-

Water Resources and Water Districts

- HB 495 - Modifies provisions relating to public safety
-

Workers' Compensation

- HB 225 - Modifies provisions relating to first responders
-

Youth Services, Division of

- SB 43 - Modifies provisions relating to protection of vulnerable persons
HB 737 - Modifies provisions relating to child protection
-